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UNITED STATES SEEKS TO AVOID PAPER SHORTAGE

Government Calls Attention to Increasing Dependence on Foreign Supplies

NEWSPAPERS BULKIER DESPITE CONDITIONS

Methods Are Sought to Cut Newsprint Wastes—De-Inking Process Declared Success

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON — The increasing difficulty of maintaining an adequate supply of newsprint and pulpwood at reasonable prices has apparently had no effect on the size and quantity of the daily newspaper of America. Recent statistics compiled by the Department of Commerce show that the aggregate circulation per issue of daily newspapers was nearly 36,000,000 in 1925, as compared with 28,777,000 in 1914; that the circulation of the bulky Sunday newspaper has increased 50 per cent, and that the average size of most newspapers and periodicals is greater now than before the war.

The United States is leaning more and more heavily on Canada for its supply of newsprint paper. Over two-thirds of the amount used annually is purchased across the border. The remaining timber stand from which pulpwood and newsprint can be obtained in the United States is steadily dwindling, and according to the Department of Agriculture, the main sources of domestic supply are being pushed further away from the market.

"During the last two decades," the department warned, "the United States has become more and more dependent upon other countries for raw material and paper. Not only is the quantity of timber left in the United States being used up much more rapidly than wood is being grown; the availability of the remaining timber is steadily decreasing."

Canadian Output Grows

The demand of the newspaper industry for supplies, steadily growing as the output of daily newspapers increases, has stimulated the Canadian output, until, for the last four months of 1925, it exceeded that of the United States for the first time. Production of newsprint in the United States has been but little higher than before the war, while Canadian production, a large proportion of which is shipped to the United States, has more than trebled, the Department of Commerce points out.

The imports of paper, pulpwood and printed matter in 1925 broke all records, with a total value of \$252,000,000. Conservationists see in these figures a warning that unless depletion of soft wood forests is checked, and a program of reforestation carried out, the United States may in the near future become almost wholly dependent upon foreign sources for the raw material out of which its reading matter is made. The Commerce Department, in its comment on this development, said:

"The amount of domestic pulpwood consumed in our own paper manufacture was 4,837,000 cords, while pulpwood, woodpulp and paper imported, chiefly from Canada, represented the equivalent of 5,567,000 cords. The proportion of our paper supply derived from domestic pulpwood is, on the whole, definitely declining. In 1909, for example, 79 per cent of the total was domestic."

Two Lines of Approach

The total value of import stocks used mainly for newsprint purposes was \$239,000,000 in 1925, as compared with \$226,000,000 in 1924. The single item of newsprint, according to the Commerce Department, was valued at \$105,717,000. "Most of this newsprint enters the United States as a non-competitive product, supplying the great demand which cannot be met by the domestic mills," the report states.

Two lines of approach are urged by Government officials in solving the problem of increasing demand and decreasing supply. Simplified practices in the manufacturing end of the industry would decrease waste and reduce the demand, it is to be hoped. Such methods of reclaiming used stock as the de-inking of old newspapers, which has been successfully tried out at the Forest Products Laboratory at Madison, Wis., would, if put into general use, be a most valuable conservation measure, officials of the Department of Agriculture have pointed out. Another remedy which has been suggested is the development of Southern timber lands heavily forested in pulpwood species, which have so far contributed little to the development of the pulp and paper industry. Adoption of scientific processes of manufacture which have been developed by research experts of the United States Forest Service would make available for newsprint large quantities of Southern timber heretofore considered unsuited to manufacture.

The existing supply of hardwoods, north and south, suggests the desirability of developing some process by which these species can be used as a substitute for mechanical newsprint. It was suggested by the Forest Products Laboratory is now working out such a process, which, it is hoped, can be adopted on a commercial scale. Another advantage of utilizing the southern pulpwood areas is that they can be reforested easily, it is explained, 20 years being sufficient to produce trees of proper size.

MAYOR URGES CO-OPERATION IN BOSTON'S SCHOOL PROGRAM

Commends Finance Commission's Report, Which Calls for Working Arrangement Between School and School-Boards to Meet Pressing Needs

Mayor Nichols, in a public statement today issued at City Hall, agreed with the Boston Finance Commission as to the advantages to be gained by the public schools and the taxpayers in bringing about a closer working arrangement between the Boston School Committee and the Boston Schoolhouse Commission. The Mayor said:

"I have read the report of the Finance Commission on the construction of schools, and believe the criticisms, suggestions, and recommendations made therein to be highly constructive.

"It is difficult in these days to secure perfection, but it is always well to aspire to it.

Crucial Well Intended

"It appears to me that the criticisms are well intended. Many of the suggestions and recommendations made are on lines similar to those discussed with me on various occasions by the representatives of the Schoolhouse Department.

"Comparisons of costs, however, are not as simple as they appear, since there are varying conditions, such as the difference in cost of labor, cost of site, cost of building on certain sites, and the different requirements set out by different school authorities.

"The recommendations formally set forth should be helpful as a guide in the planning and construction of schools in the future, and will undoubtedly be of considerable profit to the educational authorities in their deliberations. I have the utmost confidence in the present members of the schoolhouse commission, and am pleased to find their judgment expressed in this report."

Close Co-ordination Sought

Closer co-operation between the Boston School Committee and the Boston Schoolhouse Commission in all their related activities to that Boston's educational plans be developed adequately and thousands of dollars annually saved the taxpayers was recommended in the Finance Commission's report of yesterday.

The commission advocated earnestly the immediate establishment throughout the city's public school system of the so-called 6-3-3 plan whereby the first six years shall be spent in primary work, the next three years in intermediate or junior high school studies, and the final three years in the high schools. To this end, the commission recommends that all schoolhouse construction hereafter be carried on with this program in view.

"The first thing that a person studying the subject requires," the report continued, "is a complete map of the whole city, with the schools and their boundaries located thereon. Strangely enough, there is no such map in existence, either in the possession of the school committees or of the schoolhouse commission."

Classification of Buildings

The conclusions drawn by the finance commission were in part as follows:

"The school committee should officially adopt the 6-3-3 system and cause its experts to establish from an educational point of view the requirements for each group of buildings.

A survey of the whole situation by the school committee, with the co-operation of the schoolhouse department, is needed. This study should undertake to put the 6-3-3 system into operation, both in education and in construction.

The results should be tabulated on a map showing the whole of the city of Boston. Consideration should be given to existing buildings, to determine which schools can be adapted for intermediate use, and which can be made to serve for elementary schools. Such a study will undoubtedly bring out that, by alteration at moderate cost, old buildings can be made to fit into the new groups.

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CALLES REGIME IS DEFENDED BY AMERICAN GROUP

"Good Will Mission" Says President Is Engaged in Great Social Reforms

MEXICO CITY, Aug. 10 (AP)—The self-styled "good will mission from the United States to Mexico" which has been studying the religious situation here, is of opinion that the administration of President Calles is engaged in a great program of social reforms which are essential to the welfare of Mexico.

A resolution passed by the mission, which is headed by Dr. Alvin Seal, says: "We believe a program of education and social reform necessary for the rehabilitation of Mexico. We believe the Calles Administration is engaged in a great program of social reform, and that all truly interested in the welfare of Mexico will cooperate in its essential undertakings."

The mission, after a visit to President Calles, during which it learned from the Chief Executive his ideas on the present religious situation, issued a statement in which the President is quoted as saying that the Mexican Government respects all religions equally and gives to all the same protection and liberty.

The mission had paid an earlier visit to the Roman Catholic episcopate to learn its views and had submitted to it a list of questions, the answers to which have been published.

Official figures showing the influence of prohibition on family conditions in Greater Boston, disclose that drinking as a factor in welfare cases is more than 17 per cent less than before prohibition and that the trend is downward.

Emphasizing the continued improved conditions under the dry law, statistic just given out by Stockton Raymond, general secretary of the Family Welfare Society of Boston, reveals that for the year ending April 30, 1926, intertemporance was a factor in 321 cases out of the 3,711 cases which came under its attention, while during the preceding year it figured in 396 of the 3,807 cases, a decrease of 17 per cent.

This reduction is regarded as particularly significant and indicative of the better enforcement of the prohibition laws, because 1926 not only showed a decrease in intertemporance over 1925, but overcame the trend of that year.

Conditions Growing Better

Another analysis made by Mr. Raymond, whose work brings him into intimate contact with these problems in Boston, makes clear further beneficial effects of prohibition since for the year ending April 30, 1926, intertemporance was found to be a leading factor in only 55 out of 2,047 new cases, while the previous year it was the chief problem in 75 of the 2,150 new cases.

A broad perspective of the social

members have seen no riots or any signs of riots in Mexico.

"We have searched for such vainly," it adds, "but can discover no disturbances beyond a few of a minor type. We are assured by representatives of both groups even those opposed to the Calles Government, that Interlance is strong and will command the support of the church and do not anticipate serious trouble.

"We believe that when the churches in Mexico accept as they have done in the United States, the fundamental democratic principles that every individual, irrespective of religion, owes civic loyalty to the state, rather than to the church, the religious question will be settled in Mexico and that the church will prosper thereby."

Personnel of Mission

The mission, which includes, in addition to Dr. Taylor, the Rev. Sidney Guillet of New York, numbers 22, including about 16 Protestant ministers from the middle western part of the United States.

Asked if the Roman Catholic hierarchy should comply "with the principles of civic loyalty, as it seems to have done in the United States, would the Mexican Government withdraw its drastic regulations," President Calles replied that the laws would not be withdrawn, but if they obeyed the law there would be no occasion to apply the penalty.

"That is not so," the President is quoted as replying. "The Protestant leaders have all submitted themselves to the law. We have no difficulties whatever with them. They are all at peace and putting their trust to religious work."

To Investigate Economic Situation

Alberto J. Pani, Minister of Finance, has appointed a committee of experts, representing all important banking and financial institutions in Mexico to investigate the economic situation and fluctuations in exchange.

The committee is to be headed by Daniel Aguilar, head of the technical fiscal department of the Treasury. The committee will recommend measures political, economic and fiscal, for the stabilization of exchange.

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Constitution and Country One

"The Constitution of the United States is the supreme law of the land," said Justice Holmes in the court's opinion. "Not alone jurists, but publicists the country over, are in agreement that, as interpreted by our Supreme Court, it has been a mighty influence in maintaining our government and in helping it to meet the problems it has been confronted with, than any other single influence. Our country and our Constitution are inseparable. The Constitution holds our present, and if we keep to its defined course, it will sustain our future."

"The national prohibition law and the state laws passed in aid of the enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment are vitally necessary to the life and strength of this amendment. Without them, it must fail in its purpose. The violation of these laws is a violation of the Constitution."

"If one provision can be violated with impunity, another soon will be. If one who gives aid to the enemy of his country in time of war is guilty of moral turpitude, how may we dis-

tinguish the man who in time of peace, by his deliberate course, helps to destroy the Constitution?"

"It is indeed true that many do not

see or feel that the violation of the liquor law is undermining the most vital of all governmental institutions—the Constitution of the United States. Opinions may differ as to the wisdom of the law, but there can be no such difference as to the duty of the citizen.

Not Ordinary Crimes

"Courts will not look at violations of that law with any disregard of the baseness of the act, the uncheckered effect of which is fraught with so serious a public evil and so destructive of the people's regard for the law of the land."

"Crimes of this character are not ordinary crimes; they are violations of those duties which every citizen owes to society of which he is a part, and the country of which he is a part, and the court of whose own country or state are not on a par with loyal citizens."

"Their offenses involve moral turpitude, and if the other condition is present, the penalty of imprisonment,

which may be six months or more—

they are guilty of a crime which the law denominates as infamous, and the record of conviction becomes admissible to affect their credibility as witnesses in the courts."

After discussing cases which support that view and a case holding a contrary view, the

HOME FINANCING PLAN EXPLAINED

Value and Use of Second Mortgage Is Outlined by Real Estate Board

Special from Monitor Bureau
CHICAGO, Aug. 10.—Substantial service to many small home buyers of the future through clearing up misconceptions of the second mortgage—a field in which there is no standard practice and where excessive rates are generally the rule—has been rendered by the Association of Real Estate Boards. In its nine-volume publication of the *Answers of Real Estate Practice* for 1926, soon to be published, it includes a study of the second mortgage situation by R. B. Beach, former business manager of the Chicago Association of Commerce.

Mr. Beach declares that second mortgage financing can be conservative and safe, that there is no justification for excessive costs and no reason why this type of financing should be left to irresponsible.

"The popular misconception of the second mortgage, as necessarily extremely hazardous, comes," writes Mr. Beach, "from a failure to understand the purpose of secondary or junior financing and from a lack of understanding of the principles which apply to the second as distinguished from the first mortgage in purpose and method," the article asserts.

"The service of the second mortgage is essentially different from that of the first mortgage; the conditions are different; the hazards are different; the safeguards are different. But the net result—as safeguards are balanced against hazards—is the same."

"The principle most characteristic of secondary financing is that of regular amortization, in plain English, easy monthly payments. It is the 'budget plan' about which we hear so much nowadays. It is the constantly increasing equity produced by these regular payments that overcomes the greater hazard of the second mortgage and the all-effective safeguard that takes secondary financing out of the field of speculation and puts it on the sound foundation of conservative investment."

"The unforeseen is less unforeseeable at close range. In short duration combined with an equity increasing every month there is a factor of safety that those who underwrite second mortgages have not taken into account."

FAVORABLE ITALIAN FACTORS
ROME, Aug. 10.—Deposits in Italian postal savings banks rose from \$10,115,000 lire June 29 to 10,452,000,000 July 15, and from \$10,115,000 lire June 29 to 10,600 lire July 29. Unemployment, which rose from 85,552 June 30, 1925, to 98,490 May 31, 1926, declined in June to 83,564.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Carillon recital, St. Stephen's Church, Boston, 8:30 to 9:30. Showers of meteor expected during evening, according to officials of Harvard University Observatory.

EVENTS TOMORROW
Concert by the Meistersingers, weekly luncheon of Boston Rotary Club, Boston City Club, 12:30. Annual luncheon and public reading of *Pride and Prejudice*, Harvard, 2:30. Baseball, St. Louis vs. Boston, National League, Braves Field, 3:15.

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Grape
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???

- (1) Can novel-writing be taught?
- (2) What did a lumber camp questionnaire show about crime news?
- (3) How should Eisteddfod be pronounced? What is it?
- (4) How are French cars being demonstrated for Soviet buyers?
- (5) What's it like in summer time where summer spends the winter?
- (6) How did the Livery Companies of London get their name?

These Questions Were Answered in Yesterday's MONITOR

BETTER CHINESE RELATIONS SEEN

(Continued from Page 1)

tariff restrictions contained in the existing treaties, while on the other hand the Chinese delegates have expressed China's preparedness to abolish the Ikin, the internal tariff rates, simultaneously with the enforcement of the national tariff law, will have to be maintained for the protection of aliens for a decade at least.

Customs autonomy, Dr. Lee argued, might be given to China, but the central Chinese Government would be incapable of abolishing the Ikin taxes imposed by powerful tuchuns in exchange for it. Personally he said, he hoped to see extraterritoriality abolished in China in 10 or 15 years. Regarding foreign financial control he said "not less than before financial assistance will be necessary if China is to speedily extricate itself from the political and financial chaos in which it finds itself."

He added: "Such control, however, should be international rather than national, divorced from all political preferential right and pretensions and exercised at all times for the benefit of and not to the detriment of the Chinese people."

At Hankow, also, he said, the British municipal council has offered the Chinese population in the British concession representation on the council. "This offer," Dr. Edmunds says, "while it was made in good spirit, has been well received by the Chinese." Dr. Edmunds pointed out that in this concession there are only 150 British residents as against 5000 Chinese.

In regard to extraterritoriality, or the administration of foreign laws in China for foreigners, Dr. Edmunds cited the instance of the Germans who since their defeat in the war have lived under Chinese legislation.

The proper course was to place the original documents before the court and not have to depend on the opinion of Herr von Kell, despite the latter's eminent position in Germany. The Attorney-General did not wholly impotent.

Today, he said, China possesses larger armed forces than any other country, the total troops of various tuchuns numbering 1,600,000. He charged an alliance between Chinese business men and militarists, and asserted these interests are behind the young students agitation.

If the foreign treaties and supervision were withdrawn, he concluded, "there is danger that China will break into small pieces with the likelihood that certain western nations would take the opportunity to seize territory."

No Danger of Bolshevism

Taking issue with Mr. Batchelder, H. H. Kung, Chinese banker and head of Oberlin-in-China, asserted that Chinese militarists are supported more by Western nations than by home influences. He denied that there is danger of China going Bolshevik, inasmuch as Chinese territory is owned by small farmers who would not agree to Communism.

The inconsistency of western demands on China is represented, he said, in the cry on one side that China must pay its debts, while on

the other it is made impossible to collect more than 5 per cent on tariff duties, with which its debts might be paid.

Dr. P. W. Kuo, president of the Chinese Institute in America, speaking on extraterritoriality, said that of 10,000 Americans now living in China, only 500 are in the foreign settlements. The others live outside but are not molested and are safe,

he said.

Chemistry's substitution of one material for another, whereby the world is becoming more and more independent of specific substances, said John E. Teeple, treasurer of the American Chemical Society, declared in the conference on chemistry and world affairs, that the raw materials which seem so important to the world today are not unlikely to become insignificant in two generations.

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ITALY OPPOSES ARMS CONTROL

International Supervision, General Says, Would Not Be Tolerated

By Special Cable

GENEVA, Aug. 10.—Pending the resumption of the discussion on the possibility of distinguishing between civil and military aircraft for the purpose of disarmament, the military subcommittee of the preparatory disarmament commission yesterday debated the problem whether it is possible or desirable to establish a system of international control or supervision over armaments.

Keen division of opinion was manifested on this question by an Italian, General Marinis, who argued that any form of control would prove unworkable, owing to the interference which it would involve with the sovereign rights of states. Italy, he declared, would never tolerate such supervision by leagues or any other power. If a disarmament agreement were to be carried out they must rest on the good faith of all the countries concerned.

Commandant Lucien, speaking for France, maintained that some form of supervision is necessary, if only to remove suspicion that any country is not carrying out its part of a bargain.

The American delegation, which has already made its view known on this subject in a definite statement that the United States would never accept control of any kind over its armaments, supported the Italian view, and Admiral Jones made an interesting speech in reply to the French arguments. He maintained that if a disarmament treaty were to be really effective it must depend on the elimination of international will and distrust, and rest on the good faith and loyalty of the government concerned in carrying it out. But, since supervision would arouse suspicion and resentment, it would defeat its own object by creating that very hostility between nations which it was the object of the disarmament treaty to remove. No nation would, in fact, tolerate doubt or suspicion of its good faith on the part of other nations which was implied in the supervision of its armaments by the nationals of other countries.

Admiral Jones made it clear that the United States would not object to any of the powers establishing a system of control for themselves. His only desire was to make it plain that the execution of any international agreement for the limitation of armaments must depend, so far as the United States was concerned, upon international good faith and respect for the treaties.

Despite this statement, the French thesis, however, was adopted by 8 votes to 6, with 6 abstentions.

Great Britain, Italy, Argentina and the Netherlands supported the American view.

CALLES REGIME IS DEFENDED

(Continued from Page 1)

change and improvement of the general economic situation.

There has been a sharp drop in the value of silver money in Mexico and prices of certain foodstuffs are rising. There has been somewhat of a flurry in financial and business circles over the situation, but the bankers pronounce as unwarranted any apprehension on the part of the public of a possible panic.

The bankers assert that there is no necessity for alarm, although the people are linking the fall in the value of silver with the economic boycott declared by the National League for the Defense of Religious Freedom, bankers deny that this is a fact.

Gold Reserve Accumulated

It is asserted by the bankers that the slump in silver is due to the Government's having accumulated a large gold reserve to support a new issue of paper money in the Bank de Mexico and for the payment of Mexico's foreign debts. For this purpose they estimate that some 70,000,000 pesos of gold had to be withdrawn from general circulation, and assert that the natural law of supply and demand has increased the value of gold in terms of silver.

An appraisal of the present conditions must include recognition of the fact that business in Mexico has been depressed for months.

Impartial observers, however, express the conviction that present conditions, or even considerably worse conditions, could prevail for a long time without the Government being forced to yield on its religious policy, which is the purpose of the boycott.

Archbishop Declares Church Cannot Accept Civil Rule

NEW YORK, Aug. 10 (AP)—The New York World says in a special article that the Mexican Government has received offers to mediate its differences with the Roman Catholic Church which have not been published nor brought results.

In a copyrighted statement by Archbishop Jose Mora y del Rio, it is declared that such offers have been received from "highly qualified persons" other than President Legua of Peru and Latin-American diplomats, whose tenders were published.

The archbishop denied that the church is attempting to set up a state within a state, but, he said, "The beliefs of the Mexican people do not harmonize with the Mexican laws and constitution."

"To ask and to try for derogation of these laws," the archbishop said, "is not going against the sovereignty of the nation."

He said priests have no right to vote in an election and cannot be

elected to office; they cannot give their opinions and cannot own, inherit or direct a school, and they cannot wear their ecclesiastical robes in the streets.

Replying to President Calles' statement that Protestant ministers are doing their work tranquilly, he said:

"If this is true, it is one more proof that his idea is to attack the Catholic religion—the religion of a majority of the Nation—or that the Protestant ministers do not mind the intrusion of civil power in their purely religious matters and submit voluntarily to it, a thing which Catholics cannot do in accord with the divine constitution of the State."

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 9 (AP)—Governor Smith has issued a "financial statement to the people of the State of New York," prepared in "such a way as to make it perfectly clear and plain to every citizen of the State."

The statement warns against the "avalanche of misrepresentation" regarding state finances that may be expected just prior to election, and sounds an echo of the controversy between the Governor and the Legislature which marked the last two sessions.

High spots in the statement include the report that the State's total indebtedness to its bondholders on July 1 last amounted to \$315,520,000, that on the same date the State had in its sinking funds "equivalent to money in the bank drawing interest," \$94,959,537, and that the total cost of government in 1924 was \$16,176,899 more than in 1923.

Despite the \$16,000,000 total increase in government cost, the governor said the real increase over last year for the regular governmental operating expenses was very slight less than one-half of 1 per cent of the total appropriated for this purpose.

More than \$14,000,000 of the total increase is found in four important activities of the government, outlined as follows by the governor:

Additional support of the common schools as determined by the 1925 Legislature and appropriated in 1926, \$11,850,000.

Payment to the owners of slaughtered tubercular cattle, to speed up the work of ridding the herds in the State of diseased cattle, \$1,500,000.

Increases in salary for the judiciary throughout the State, necessitated by adoption of constitutional amendment, \$709,183.

Car of physically handicapped children, \$35,000.

On July 1, the actual and estimated incomes from taxation and all other sources of revenue available to pay the expenses of the State amounted to \$209,580,107.

"All of the above means that ample appropriation was made to ample of the state's indebtedness, take care of every activity of the Government, return \$30,97,619 to the taxpayers and have in the bank as against the day of need a clear surplus in excess of \$15,000,000."

B. F. Keith's

The bill at B. F. Keith's this week is interesting. Steppin' & Sca present a series of clever balancing and tumbling feats, with some excellent juggling. McCleod & Norman, the "banjo" and the fiddle, follow with several tuneful selections. Eddie Pardo & Co., featuring Gloria Archer, next appear in a bright musical comedy. "Isn't it Wonderful?"—which would be still more so if they followed the dictum of Will Hays in motion pictures, and cut the part wherein a flog is taken at prohibitory stage, set up to face the steps of the Widener Library at Harvard. An audience which occupied most of the available space provided by steps, chairs and lawn paid tribute of close attention and cordial applause. The natural beauty of the setting and the spirited work of the players contributed about equally to an enjoyable evening.

The play is less familiar in America than of Lady Gregory's productions, but it is quite in her vein. It relates the adventures of a hungry king, a shrewish queen, a lovely princess, an astrologer, a dragon with a taste for beautiful ladies and a heroic cook who turns out to be himself a king, and who, after reducing the dragon to the vegetarian class, naturally wins the princess he has saved.

All very quaint and charming and elfin-fish, and all vastly enjoyed by the sort of audience that expresses its pleasure by chuckles.

Joaquin Souther and Alice Keating (Mrs. Bushnell Cheney) played the King and Queen in effective comedy style. Francis Simpson was an appealing Princess, and Ida Biped a traditional nurse. George Macready was sufficiently heroic as the rescuer, and Bushnell Cheney, who is director of the company, displayed conspicuous ability as the Astrologer.

NEW YORK STATE BALANCES BOOKS

Governor's Financial Statement Shows "Surplus in Bank of \$15,000,000"

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RHODESIA CALLS BRITISH YOUTH

Sir Abe Bailey Gives 140,000 Acres, With Training, to Young Settlers

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON — Sir Abe Bailey, the South African mine-owner and agriculturist, has just established an undertaking in Rhodesia for the training of young settlers, from South Africa and England, under 20 years of age. He has formed a private company for the purpose and transferred to it 140,000 acres which he had in the Hartley district of Rhodesia, near Salisbury.

Each young settler under training will be placed on a block of 300 acres, under supervision and instruction, and will supervise the native labor employed on it. In return he will receive the profits from the block, but without the compulsion of either leasing or buying it later. Of course, it is hoped that, for his own sake, he will do one of these, and the scheme provides the necessary arrangements and facilities for those who desire to do so, or whose parents desire to do this on their sons' behalf. Cotton, tobacco, ground-nuts and maize will be specially cultivated and will form the subject of instruction.

This appears to be the first scheme of settlement yet started in South Africa to include settlers from England which does not require that the settlers will provide a guarantee of a minimum amount of capital before available. Except in the case of the 1829 Settlers' Society, these minimums are relatively speaking rather large. The Rhodesian Cabinet Ministers who are at present in London with their Premier, Sir Charles Coghlan, informed a representative of The Christian Science Monitor that, though they have mainly come over to discuss the future of the Rhodesian railways, the whole subject of Rhodesian immigration will be discussed at the same time, bearing in mind particularly the Prince's recent suggestions as to the co-operation of the public schools, which are already bearing fruit.

The Falkland Islands Government, which controls hundreds of thousands of square miles of whaling grounds from its small isolated areas in the South Atlantic, has financed an expedition, which will sail very shortly from England, to study the domestic habits of the whale.

Two ships are now being fitted out in the Thames for this purpose, one a trawler-whaler from Hull, the William Scoresby, and the other the Wildfowler, one of the ships that accompanied Captain Scott on his explorations. A large staff of natural scientists is being supplied by the British Government and the universities. As the Falkland Islands whaling grounds are now the richest in the world, the expedition should have important results.

Sir Michael Sadler, one of Britain's foremost educationists, has persuaded the University of Oxford to make a financial grant to dispatch an investigator from there to study the working of the new primary schools for colored people in the south of the United States of America. He said that these have been taken as a model for the reorganization of African education in the British tropical colonies there, and as the university was constantly supplying men for the administrations of those colonies, it was essential that such a report should be made for the students' guidance.

In a talk with the Bank of British West Africa, a Monitor representative was recently informed that Germany is gradually but surely regaining her lost ground in West Africa, and were it not for the shortage of capital of the Hamburg trading firms, the recovery would be more rapid. Imports of palm kernels there were 163,000 tons last year, as against 93,000 tons the previous year. On the other hand British imports of these from 282,000 to 226,000 tons. Germany also imported 115,000 tons of West African cocoa. It is believed that this year Germany's imports of kernels will equal in quantity those of 1913, when she took nine-tenths of West Africa's exports of these. On the other hand, West Africa's production of these has doubled compared with 1913, so that the percentage does not mean the same. During 1925 Germany exported goods worth £821,715 to Nigeria and took from there produce valued at £2,692,692.

Though Canada has for six years been vainly endeavoring to get permission to export her apples to Italy, the Union of South Africa, says a Milan correspondent, has succeeded in obtaining permission from the Italian Government to send in that country's fresh fruit during those seasons of the year when not in competition with native produce. Following on this a big South African fruit distributing organization for southern Europe generally is now being arranged with that of other adjacent countries. A similar organization for northern Europe is in successful operation from Bremen.

WILL SPEAK AT RALLY

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Aug. 10 (Special) — William M. Butler, United States Senator; Henry L. Bowles, Representative in Congress, and Gov. Alvan T. Fuller, will be speakers at an outing of the Republicans of western Massachusetts in Riverside Park, Aug. 21, and in addition to these candidates, Simeon D. Fess, United States Senator from Ohio, will be heard. There will be a sports program and vaudeville features.

POSTAL GAINS SHOWN

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Aug. 10 (Special) — Springfield's postal receipts continue to show an increase exceeding its gain in population, according to the latest figures marking an increase of \$5973, or 6.14 per cent, last month over receipts of July, 1925. This is all the more notable inasmuch as several large periodicals were over from this city within the year and it was thought this might even result in a temporary reduction of receipts.

New York Cherishes Boston Tradition

Historical Society Copies Hancock House for Memorial at Ticonderoga

Sir Abe Bailey Gives 140,000 Acres, With Training, to Young Settlers

Special from Monitor Bureau

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RADIO FONIGHT

Tomorrow's Radio Programs Will Be Found on Page 4

Evening Features

FOR TUESDAY, AUG. 19
ATLANTIC STANDARD TIME
CNA, Missouri, X. B. (555 Meters)
8:20 p. m.—"Our Own Orchestra,"
11—Our Own Orchestra.

EASTERN DAYLIGHT TIME

WNAC, Boston, Mass. (500 Meters)
4:15 p. m.—Metropole Orchestra,
accompaniment to feature picture,
"The Show Off," featuring Ford Stoen, Lois Wilson, Louise Brooks and Gracie Fields; 4:30—Piano
"The Day in Finance," 4:45—Live stock and meat report; 6—"The Shrike," conducted by Clydes McArdle; 8—Jimmie Galante and orchestra;
7:30—Baseball news; 7:36—Murphy's Carnival Dance Orchestra; 8—Lorraine Marie; 8:15—Soprano: Grace Stone, pianist; 8:30—The New York Kenmore ensemble; 9:20—Guitar, Guitoneer; 9:45—Guitar, piano and
guitar entertainment; 10—Elbie Gaynor Brown, violinist; Gertrude Burley, clarinetist and pianist; Helen Winata, soprano; 10:15—Fernbank; 10:30—C. G. Howe, tenor; 10:45—George Sargent; 11—Crescent Garden Orchestra.
Wednesday Morning

WEAF, New York City (555 Meters)
10:30 a. m.—WNAC Women's Club; 11—Our Own Orchestra; 11:30—Boston Urban League; guest from the Massachusetts Federation of Women's Clubs; speaker: Mrs. Frank H. Stewart; 12:15—Our Own Orchestra; 12:45—Contralto solo: Edna A. Dryer; Mrs. Arthur H. Davidson; 12:45—Baritone solo: Herbert Livergood; 12:45—Our Own Orchestra; 12:45—Our Agriculture; Jean Sargent; 12:45—Newark WEI, Newark, Mass. (555 Meters)
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WOMEN SEEKING CONGRESS SEATS

Miss Kepple and Mrs. Rogers File Nomination Papers—Contests Are Predicted

Two Massachusetts women have filed nomination papers for Congress, one a Democrat and the other a Republican. Both will meet with strong opposition, either in the primary or state election.

The first woman candidate to file today was Miss Minerva D. Kepple of 1305 North Main Street, Fall River, seeking the Democratic nomination in the Fifteenth District. She is not expected to have opposition in the primary, but if nominated she will contest against Joseph W. Martin Jr., of North Attleboro, present Republican Congressman.

Mrs. Rogers, a member of Congress from the Fifth District, filed her papers, which contained names of many prominent men and women from all the important centers of the district.

Mrs. Rogers Has Opposition

If Mrs. Rogers wins the Republican nomination, she will have as her Democratic opponent James H. Hurley of Marlboro, formerly Mayor, and postmaster under President Wilson's administration. Mr. Hurley has also served in the State House of Representatives.

Miss Kepple has been an active worker in Democratic ranks for several years, and in 1922 was one of the leading organizers. Her fight is in a district usually Republican. Her opponent is a newspaper publisher.

Wellington Wells, president of the Senate, filed papers today for Republican nomination for State Senator in the Third Suffolk District. He was president of the Senate during the last session, and is understood to be a candidate for another term as presiding officer.

John E. Swift of Milford filed his papers for the Democratic nomination for attorney-general. Others

Unique Piece of Woodworking Made in Augusta Man's Leisure

Personages and Incidents of World War Formed Historical Background for Mr. Roy's Art—Worked Far Into the Nights on Joyful Task

AUGUSTA, Me., Aug. 10 (Special)—A phonograph cabinet, unique among examples of the woodworker's art, is attracting much attention here. Into this masterpiece more than 48,000 separate pieces of wood have been put by Adelard Roy, the builder. Mr. Roy works in a shop factory, but has done the cabinet work in his spare moments.

The cabinet itself stands five feet high and four broad. Its entire surface is a mosaic of inlay in which are employed 17 kinds of wood, all in their natural colors, to present the designs which Mr. Roy has executed for decoration. The main body surrounding the sound box is an octagon, and each panel represents a scene or portrait connected with the World War.

The leaders of the Allied Armies have been selected as subjects for the four panel scenes. The first of these is Marshal Ferdinand Foch, supreme commander of the Allied troops. The other three are Gen. John J. Pershing, commander in chief of the American Expeditionary Forces; General Diaz, commander of the Italians, and Field Marshal Earl Haig, commander in the field for the British Empire. The other panels are devoted to an American flag, the Tuscania, a scene of co-operating airplanes and artillery and a moonlight view of No Man's Land between the trenches.

Into the assembly of the myriad pieces of wood Mr. Roy has put all of his spare time since the spring of 1909. Piece by piece the wood had to be selected, fitted, polished and glued into place. Stage by stage the cabinet grew slowly from its spreading base to the top and top cover. Day by day the work had to be planned

and executed before the finished result arrived. Finally, nearly two years went into the rubbing and varnishing process to give the finish.

By his own words, he had no set plan in beginning just what he was going to make. Perhaps it would be more accurate to say that he let his fancy and artistic longing lead him where he would. Gradually his work took on a form which he finally determined to be suitable for a talking machine.

In talking about it, Mr. Roy tried to estimate the time he spent altogether in completing the cabinet. Taking an average of hours each day together with the full days when work was slack at the factory, he arrived at the conclusion that he has given nearly six hours a day for 13 years to the cabinet's construction and many more to the final finishing touches. Many times, he said, he found that the old ballroom had been cut into four rooms.

The partitions were removed, and high up in one of the walls was revealed a small gallery where perched the fiddlers in days of old. After repairs on the ballroom were completed, Miss Baker gave a party attended by villagers in colonial costumes. There are many interesting relics in this house.

Close by the common is the house once occupied by the Rev. John Williams, built for him by the townsmen when he had been redeemed from Indian captivity. This is now used as a dormitory for Deerfield Academy. It is regarded as one of the best examples of Georgian architecture, and has a secret staircase that formerly led from cellar to roof. The front hall and main staircase are

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RADIO

COLLEGE TALKS TO GO ON AIR

Educational Series by College Presidents to Be Fall Feature

New England college presidents will take part in a new radio series to be heard weekly during the fall and winter from WEEL. It is announced by the program division of this station, thereby unfolding plans made during the summer for an extensive educational campaign to be carried on through the season from this popular Boston station. Already 26 presidents of the important New England colleges and universities have accepted invitations to join WEEL in broadcasting this intercollegiate series.

The new educational series is the result of an experiment tried at WEEL last year in a brief series by presidents, deans and representatives of six prominent women's colleges. This experiment proved so popular that Arthur F. Edes, program director decided to enlarge on the plan, and the present schedule for this year is the result. The women's colleges that co-operated with WEEL last year in this experiment and were largely responsible for the expansion of this educational campaign included Mount Holyoke, Wellesley, Radcliffe, Smith, Vassar and Bryn Mawr.

The talks to be given by these college and university presidents, deans and representatives will be on special courses and departments outside the regular academic curriculum, and will appeal especially to the alumni of the various colleges, many of whom will hear for the first time since their graduation the voices of the "Praxy."

Among the New England institutions to be represented during the intercollegiate series are the following:

Amherst College Simmons College Bates College Smith College Brown University Trinity College Bowdoin College Tufts College Clark University Univ. of N. H. Connecticut College Univ. of Vermont Mass. Agric. Inst. Wesleyan Univ. Wesleyan College Mass. Inst. of Tech. Wellesley College Williams College M. Holyoke College Williams College Norwich University Worcester Poly. Radcliffe College

The first program in the series will be given on Oct. 19 from 7:30 to 7:45 o'clock, and thereafter every Tuesday evening at the same time.

Radio Programs

Tonight's Radio Programs Will Be Found on Page 4B

Evening Features

FOR WEDNESDAY, AUG. 11
EASTER STANDARD TIME
P.W.N. Hawaiian Islands (490 Meters)
8 to 10 p.m.—Military band music.

CNFO, Ottawa, Ont. (425 Meters)
6 p.m.—Children's half-hour. Aunt Bessie. 6:30—Dominion Department of Agriculture market reports. 7—Chateau Lure. 7:30—Orchestra. 8—Concert program, followed by dance music.

CFCA, Toronto, Ont. (557 Meters)
10 p.m.—Harold Rich and his Versatile Canadians.

WCFS, Portland, Me. (554 Meters)
6 p.m.—News of the day. 6:30—Sports. 7—WEAF, Boston. Saxophone Octet. 9—WEAF, light opera.

WEEL, Boston, Mass. (348 Meters)
6 p.m.—Big Brother Club. 6:30—United States Army Band. 7:30—Saxophone Octet. 8—Troubadours. 8:30—South Sea Islanders. 9—Musical.

WBZ, Springfield, Mass. (323 Meters)
5:55 p.m.—Market reports. 6—Jolly half-hour. Bert Dolan's orchestra. 8:30—The Barnstormers. 8:30—Max L. Kruse and his orchestra. 9—Circus. 10—Weather reports; baseball results.

WTAG, Worcester, Mass. (456 Meters)
5:30 p.m.—Sheridan's Orchestra. 6:25—Baseball scores. 6:30—From WEAF. United States Army Band. 8:30—The Hawaian.

WTIC, Hartford, Conn. (476 Meters)
7:30 p.m.—Bill Jones' Capitol Orchestra. 7:50—Talk. 8—Jongleurs and "Unknown Troubadour." 9—Dance orchestra. 10—Newspaper weather.

WEAF, New York City (492 Meters)
6 p.m.—Synagogue services by United Synagogue. 6:30—Concert by the United States Army Band. 7:30—Saxophone Octet. 8—"Troubadour." 8:30—The South Sea Islanders. 9—Light opera. 10—Pleasant Health orchestra.

WJZ, New York City (455 Meters)
6:05 p.m.—Madison concert orchestra. 6:15—Imperial Imps. 7:30—Stade concert orchestra. 8—Dance orchestra.

WAHM, New York City (316 Meters)
6:30 p.m.—Margie Make-Believe. 7—Musical hour. 7:30—The Good House Boys. 9:30—Dance music. 9:35—Arlington Time signals.

WLIT, Philadelphia, Pa. (352 Meters)
6:30 p.m.—Dream Baby by boys and girls. 7—Studio program. 7:30—Courtesy program. 8—Entertainers. 9—Arcadia dance orchestra.

WCAP, Washington, D. C. (468 Meters)
7:30 p.m.—Concert by the United States Army Band. 7:30—Saxophone Octet. 8—"Troubadour." 8:30—Studio program. 9—Light opera. 10—Spanish Village Band.

WGK, Clearwater, Fla. (266 Meters)
6:30 to 10 p.m.—Special musical program.

KDKA, Pittsburgh, Pa. (300 Meters)
6:30 p.m.—Dinner concert; Elton Cavallo and his orchestra. 7—"Playtime." 7:30—Saxophone Octet. 8—"Troubadour." 9—Time signals and weather forecast.

WGR, Buffalo, N. Y. (319 Meters)
6 p.m.—WEAF, New York City. Hand saxophone octet; "Troubadour"; South Sea Islanders. 10—Weather forecast.

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Radio Rides on the Handlebars



WITH the thousands of motorists now on the highways for their summer tours, and the great amount of attention that has been paid to radio installations for these people, we must not forget that smaller denizen of the highway, the bicyclist. In Europe he is still a popular figure, although in the United States "cycling" is primarily a sport for youngsters in school.

One young man who has found leg power more economical than gasoline is shown in the accompanying picture, with his bicycle equipped with a small loop receiver, which is described as a one-tube affair. Unless super-regeneration is used, it is difficult to see how very much can be received on this set, although a range of 100 miles is claimed by its owner. For a real active vacation, try a radio-equipped bicycle.

WTAM, Cleveland, O. (319 Meters)
6:15 a.m.—Cleveland orchestra; baseball scores. 7:15—Talk. 8—Public audit program. 9:15—Jack Horner Collegen Seraderas.

WWJ, Detroit, Mich. (322 Meters)
4 p.m.—Baseball game. 6—Dinner concert. 7—Program from New York. 8:30—Detroit orchestra. 9—Dance program from New York. 10—Detroit orchestra.

CNRE, Edmonton, Alta. (317 Meters)
6:30 to 11:45 p.m.—Studio program of instrumental, vocal and dance selections.

PACIFIC STANDARD TIME
CNRV, Vancouver, B. C. (391 Meters)
10 to 11 p.m.—Program of popular dance music provided by the Belmont orchestra.

KJW, Seattle, Wash. (344 Meters)
7:30 p.m.—Studio program. 10 to 11—Courtney program.

KGW, Portland, Ore. (492 Meters)
6 p.m.—Dinner concert; baseball scores. 7—Sports items and sporting news. 8—Courtney concert. Concert of instrumental and vocal music.

KPO, San Francisco, Calif. (329 Meters)
6:30 p.m.—Dinner music. 7:30—Dixie. 8—Courtney program. 9—Studio program. 10—Dance music.

KXK, Hollywood, Calif. (327 Meters)
6 p.m.—Feature program. 8 to 12—Courtney program.

WMBB, Chicago, Ill. (228 Meters)
6 p.m.—Special concert program. 8 to 10—Popular program.

CENTRAL STANDARD TIME
CNBY, Winnipeg, Man. (354 Meters)
10—Studio program by Elwood Dines Bluejackets.

WCCO, St. Paul-Minneapolis, Minn. (417 Meters)
7 p.m.—New York program: "Troubadours." 7:30—Radio tourists. 8—Midwest orchestra. 9—Musical program. 10—Weather report.

WCX, Detroit, Mich. (317 Meters)
6 p.m.—Dinner program by Goldkette ensemble. 8 to 10—Detroit Symphony orchestra from Belle Isle.

WJR, Pontiac, Mich. (317 Meters)
7 p.m.—Jean Goldkette's petite symphony orchestra; soloists. 7:15—Auditorium program. 8—Symphony orchestra. 9—Organist; tenor and baritone. 10—"The Merry Old Chieft" and his Radio Jesters.

KJL, Seattle, Wash. (344 Meters)
7:30 p.m.—Dinner concert. 8—Sports items and sporting news. 9—Courtney program.

KFRC, San Francisco, Calif. (329 Meters)
6:30 p.m.—Dinner music. 7:30—Dixie. 8—Courtney program. 9—Studio program. 10—Dance music.

KXK, Los Angeles, Calif. (405 Meters)
4:45 p.m.—Dinner concert. 7—Music by children. 8—Piano soloists. 9—Scripture reading. 7:45—Dr. Mars Baumgardt will lecture on "Astronomy." 10—Dance music.

KWJB, Cincinnati, Ohio. (422 Meters)
4:45 p.m.—Dinner concert. 7—Music by children. 8—Piano soloists. 9—Scripture reading. 7:45—Dr. Mars Baumgardt will lecture on "Astronomy." 10—Dance music.

WLB, Cincinnati, Ohio. (422 Meters)
6 p.m.—Gibson orchestra, direction Robert Visconti. 6:30—Farm Bureau Federation. 7—"The Pink of Programs." 8—Gibson orchestra. 9—Classical concert. 10—Congress music.

WJJD, Mooseheart, Ill. (280 Meters)
4:45 p.m.—Dinner concert. 7—Music by children. 8—Piano soloists. 9—Scripture reading. 7:45—Dr. Mars Baumgardt will lecture on "Astronomy." 10—Dance music.

WMBB, Chicago, Ill. (228 Meters)
6 p.m.—Special concert program. 8 to 10—Popular program.

KWV, Chicago, Ill. (326 Meters)
5 p.m.—Talk. 7—Talk story. Lady. 8—Sports. 9—WEAF, light opera.

WEEL, Boston, Mass. (348 Meters)
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COLORADO DRIES OPEN CAMPAIGN

Organize to Defeat State Amendment Nullifying Prohibition Laws

DENVER, Colo., Aug. 10 (Special)

Organized dry forces in Colorado have launched their campaign to defeat at the November election the proposed state constitutional amendment to put Colorado on record for liquor and nullify Colorado's vigorous prohibition laws. Numerous organizations in the State, including many of the churches, have come to their aid.

The drys decided to offer no opposition to placing the referendum on the ballot at the state election, according to A. J. Finch, superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League.

Thus Colorado has joined the list of states that will hold liquor referendums this fall. Others where such votes are to be taken, unless some thing intervenes, are New York, Illinois, Wisconsin, Missouri, Montana, California and Nevada.

Plead "Liberly and License"

Colorado went dry through state prohibition Jan. 1, 1916. The state prohibitory law resulted in closing 1800 saloons and 17 breweries. An amendment declaring beer "not an intoxicating liquor" was defeated by a large majority at the polls in November, 1916, and "bone dry" prohibition was accepted by the voters just two years later. The Legislature ratified national prohibition by a nearly unanimous vote, making Colorado the thirty-fourth state to ratify.

The latest amendment, seeking a return to "liberty and license," was submitted and sponsored by the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment. It applies to the Twenty-second Article of the state Constitution. This forbids the manufacture, sale or gift of intoxicating liquor within the State. The proposed amendment employs the exact wording of the article and adds the following:

"Provided, however, that the Legislature may provide for the manufacture, importation and sale of intoxicating liquor through and by the State, for personal and domestic use and medical and sacramental purposes; and provided, further, that this amendment shall not operate in so far as long as it conflicts with the laws of the United States of America."

"Still" Law Effective

A careful examination of the wording of the proposed amendment shows beyond doubt, the dry leaders say, that it is an attempt to accomplish three results: (1) to obtain from the voters an expression of opinion against the prohibition laws; (2) to place the entire burden of prohibition enforcement upon the shoulders of the federal government and (3) to pave the way for taking immediate advantage of any repeal of the Volstead Act and the Eighteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States so that no delay may be encountered in plunging Colorado once more into the control of the wet.

Colorado today has what is regarded as one of the most effective weapons against prohibition law violation, in what is known as its "still" law, passed and made effective May 12, 1925. This law provides for penitentiary sentence upon conviction of having a liquor still in one's possession. According to Mr. Finch, 93.6 per cent of all the prohibition cases arising in the federal jurisdiction are transferred to the State courts for trial, because of this effective law. Up to this time more than 100 convicted violators have been sent to the penitentiary.

NATION'S YOUTH FOUND RESPONSIVE TO GOOD

LAKE JUNALUSKA, N. C., Aug. 10 (AP)—A good word was spoken for the younger generation here by Dr. W. E. J. Gratz of Chicago, editor of the Epworth Herald, before the annual Epworth League assembly of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

"Today when many are taking a vacation from the work of the church, the youth of the Nation are responding in an unprecedented manner to the calls of summer schools, institutes, camps and training classes," Dr. Gratz said. "Boys in camp under the direction of the Y. M. C. A. will number more than 100,000. Various denominations have institutes and assemblies over the United States. It is estimated about 250,000 young people will attend the conferences training for leadership."

CANADIAN FARM HEAD PRAISES POULTRY MEN

PEORIA, Ill., Aug. 10 (AP)—John S. Martin, Minister of the Department of Agriculture of Ontario, in his response to the address of welcome at the American Poultry Association convention here, carried a message of

good will and wishes for continued co-operation between American and Canadian poultry men.

"The development of this industry in both countries reads like a romance, and its greatest growth has taken place in the last 50 years," said Mr. Martin. "The revenue in the United States from poultry products in 1923 amounted to \$1,047,000,000, exceeding that of wheat and cattle. The past three years are the best ever experienced by the poultry producers of Canada."

BELLE ISLE WINS HELP OF DETROIT

City Takes Definite Steps to Save Popular Park From Deterioration

DETROIT (Special Correspondence)—The first appropriation of a possible \$1,000,000 is being spent to save Belle Isle, playground for the city's thousands.

Belle Isle today means to Detroiters what Central Park does to New Yorkers and Lincoln Park to Chicagoans.

It was noticed that the shore line of the island on the Canadian side was wearing away. This erosion, investigation disclosed, was due to the sucking action of deep draught 600-ton ore carriers which pass in that channel on their way from the Lake Superior country to the steel mills.

Dredges were put to work, and now they are filling in 15 acres of new shore line, added by a stone retaining wall which will prevent erosion. Earth for this purpose is obtained from the Detroit river bed.

At the opposite end more than 50 acres of land is rising out of the water to form a new bathing basin. An inlet and an outlet will provide a continual flow of fresh water from Lakes St. Clair and Huron. Plans also call for planting of trees and shrubbery around this basin and the building of a new concrete road. These improvements will give Belle Isle an area of 830 acres and 15 miles of paved roads.

The island is heavily wooded and abounds in wild life. There is a aquarium in conjunction with which there is a conservatory of tropical and domestic plants and a zoo.

For water sports, there are two boat clubs and a number of grogos for canoe enthusiasts. A field of 40 acres is devoted to athletic contests. Here annually 20,000 school children participate in field day events. Among other sports are horseback riding and golf.

PRESIDENT NAMES CIVIL FLYING HEAD

W. P. MacCracken Jr. to Be Assistant Secretary of Commerce

PAUL SMITHS, N. Y., Aug. 10 (AP)—William P. MacCracken Jr. of Chicago, has been appointed Assistant Secretary of Commerce in charge of aviation, by President Coolidge.

Mr. Coolidge, a Chicago attorney, is secretary of the American Bar Association and chairman of its committee on the law of aeronautics. He is governor of the National Aeronautic Association and counsel of the National Air Transport Company. During the World War, Mr. MacCracken served as a flying instructor.

In giving Mr. MacCracken a recess appointment, the President commanded the naming of assistant Cabinet officers to supervise aviation activities of the army, the navy and civilian commerce.

Provision for the three offices was made by Congress at its recent session and is in conformity with recommendation of the President's air board which last winter investigated the entire field of military and civilian flying.

The task Mr. MacCracken is expected to be confronted with at first is the mapping and charting of airways and air fields in this country. A vast organization work, however, awaits him and the pioneers in the development of commercial aviation in this country are said to look to the Department of Commerce to give them assistance of importance in developing the new industry.

NATIONAL FORESTS CLOSED

MISSOULA, Mont., Aug. 10 (AP)—Wind-swept western Montana and northern Idaho have forced forest fires over control lines and resulted in an order closing seven national forests to entry without permit.

The forests ordered closed are: the Kaniksu, Pend Oreille, Coeur d'Alene, Kootenai, Blackfeet, Flathead, and Lolo.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, BOSTON, TUESDAY, AUGUST 10, 1926

UPHOLDS DUTY OF FREE PRESS

Congress in Switzerland to Seek Promotion of International Good Will

COLUMBIA, Mo., Aug. 9 (Special)

"The forthcoming sessions of the Press Congress of the World in Geneva and Lausanne, Switzerland ask the support of all men and women of good will in journalism everywhere," says Dean Walter Williams of the School of Journalism of the University of Missouri, president of the congress.

"The purpose of the congress is the promotion of the highest interests of journalism, and through journalism, the interests of all mankind. It seeks to bring about acquaintance, which is a step to understanding; to enlarge understanding, which is a step to friendship; and to foster friendship, which leads to permanent prosperity and peace. The object of the Press Congress of the World is to advance by conference, discussion and united effort, the cause of journalism in every manner way."

The official language to be used at the congress sessions will be English and French," Dr. Williams reports. "Official announcement" of the congress will be in these languages. Speakers, however, may use the language of their own country, or present papers written in their own language, which will be translated for the benefit of the congress into the official languages. The proceedings of the congress will appear later in English."

A World Profession

"The sessions are to be open to the chambermaid tapped gently at their door and hesitatingly asked if she might do their room while they were dressing. Permission was quietly given; and a few kindly, tactful questions elicited the information that the maid's little son was at home in need of help, and as she was unable to employ a nurse, she was anxious to complete her allotted task at the hotel as quickly as possible in order to spend more time with her child."

The following morning, when the chambermaid appeared, she was much surprised to find that the mother and daughter had carefully set everything in the room to rights, and nothing remained to be done except to leave clean linen. This was repeated for several days, until the maid reported that the little boy was well again.

It was with heartfelt gratitude that she thanked the guests for their thoughtfulness.

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Women's Enterprises, Fashions and Activities

The Smartest Footgear of the Season

THE present season is notable for the wide range of the novelties presented in smart footgear. "The flash of feminine feet brightens the boulevards," slightly to alter and adapt a remark made recently by a Parisian observer.

The first thing that strikes the eye both in the shops and on the pavements is the popularity of reptile skins. Sometimes the whole shoe is made of alligator. These are attractive with their bold pattern and rich brown tones. One also sees various shades of gray in snake and lizard skins. In the most expensive samples the real skins are employed, but very smart-looking footgear is obtainable in calfskin dressed to resemble reptile skin in its markings.

Then, too, all the manufacturers ring the changes in combinations of various leathers and these reptile skins are employed in many cases as a decorative finish. Thus brown suede may be most attractively trimmed with strips of python skin, with its richly-mottled brown on white.

While heavier skins, such as alligator, are rather better for street or sports wear, the more delicate reptile skins are very fetching for afternoon and evening shoes.

Pastel-Colored Shoes

Another most pleasing novelty of the season is the introduction of pastel shades—delicate blues, pinks, greens, lavenders, and so forth—in linens or kid pumps. In a high-class Fifth Avenue shop there pastel pumps made of the best Irish linens were shown with stockings to match.

However, the buyer, when questioned by a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, said that the colored pumps were usually worn, like other shoes, with stockings of the prevailing shades of flesh, tan and beige. One can imagine nothing more fresh and cool looking than a green linen dress trimmed with white and worn with green pumps to match and flesh stockings.

One of the most distinctively elegant pair of shoes seen was part of the display in the window of a Fifth Avenue shop in the middle forties. Here the combination was of velvet-soft black suede trimmed with beautifully marked pale gray snake-skin. "Surely these are intended for evening wear," said the interviewer. "Oh, no," was the answer, "these are walking shoes—afternoon shoes."

They were shown with pale gray silk stockings. Worn with a filmy black dress and a scarf of silver and black, the ensemble would be exquisite. These shoes were priced at \$24.

Grained Leather

With respect to reptile skins, while the genuine leather is used for entire shoes in some cases, in the better shops, it is far more frequently found used as a decoration. The genuine lizard or snake leather costs from five to ten times as much as ordinary calf or kid embossed with reptile grain. In making this grained leather the first step is to photograph the skin of the animal and then take the photograph to a manufacturer of embossing plates who reproduces the grain on a metal plate. Sometimes these plates cost as much as \$200 apiece. It is then easy enough by means of an embossing press to print the pattern on ordinary leather. The piece of kid skin or calf skin is laid on the bed of a press and the embossed plate is inserted in the upper portion of the press and then brought down on the skin. Sometimes the leather is dyed before being embossed and sometimes the color is applied afterward by means of a swab which is dipped into the desired dye and then passed very lightly over the leather, so as to color only the portion in relief.

An amusing story is told of the origin of embossed leather. It is said to have originated in the accidental setting by an Arab of a *fig* which had dropped upon the saddle of his horse. When he dismounted he found the print of the seeds in the leather of the saddle. He liked the effect so much that he repeated it in an all-over pattern.

Sport Shoes

The use of two kinds of leather or two colors in combination is even more popular in sport shoes than for ordinary street wear. Some of the combinations of color, which are numerous, are black and white, brown and white, brown and tan, red and white, and green and white. The last two combinations were noted especially in some braided leather shoes. This braided leather, which is a novelty, was first seen very lately in Deauville.

Evening Shoes

While white kid and white satin are as much in vogue as ever for evening wear, pastel shades in these materials are much employed. Gold and silver leather also make smart shoes for evening wear. At the same shop which showed the black and gray afternoon shoes described above a pair of gold pumps was relieved and brightened by a narrow inlay of brocade in which red predominated. Another promising model is of Paisley cloth with an over design in gold and stripes of gold kid to match.

Smart Decorations

Many beautiful evening shoes are seen made entirely of exquisite brocades in pale combinations. Green and silver and blue and silver are particularly pleasing.

Never has been seen so vast an array

black in patent leather or satin for dress wear, and these are entirely modish.

Sport shoes follow in styles of cut and height of heel the prevailing sensible mode of broad sole and low heel. In street shoes, opera pumps, or step-in shoes, strap pumps, and sandals seem equally popular. Cut-out designs are also liked. Both the Cuban and the medium Spanish heel are most favored, though the spike heel is sometimes seen.

One is apt to think of straw shoes as cheap affairs. Like those made by the Japanese for bedroom wear. This season, however, the smart shops are showing charming creations of panama and colored straw. The

"No" was the surprising answer, "It is painted velvet."

The buyer in a Fifth Avenue shop showed samples of this appliquéd trim but said it was put on to order only for the individual customer, being cemented in place. "Every woman likes a different pattern," he said with a smile.

This appliquéd method of decoration seems to be chiefly used on daytime shoes. But evening slippers are often painted by hand in some dainty design. The girl clever with her brush has an opportunity here for having beautiful slippers at a minimum of cost.

The high novelty of the season, just over from France, is raffia embroidery on street shoes. It sounds rather startling and clumsy but in reality it is extremely picturesque and effective. For example, in a Fifth Avenue window were shown pumps of blond kid with a narrow decoration of raffia embroidery around the line where the shoe meets the stocking.

Fancy Heels

In colloquial idiom to "show one's heels" means to vanish from sight.

But nowadays to show one's heels often means to invite attention. A show case was examined which was full of fancy heels to be bought separately. Some of these are really visions of beauty. Red heels, gold and silver heels and rhinestone heels are no longer a novelty, but quite new and charmingly decorative are heels with a brilliant celluloid finish which looks like enamel and which comes in lovely colors, including a pearl-blue. These heels are further ornamented by a narrow band of tiny rhinestones about an eighth of an inch above the bottom and a delicate design above in gold flagge, picked out with stones to match the band. Squared heels in both Cuban and other shapes are seen.

Ornamental Buckles and Straps

Handsome buckles in silver, gold, steel, rhinestones and so forth are in evidence, though perhaps less used than when the shoe itself was plainer. A charming new decoration is a flexible strap of gold or silver which is bought separately and used across the instep or as an ankle strap. These are so made as to yield to the motion of the foot and are particularly desirable for dancing pumps, which they hold in place while allowing perfect freedom of movement to the ankles.

Styles in Men's Shoes

When asked about the styles in men's shoes, the buyer in a Fifth Avenue department store replied that well-dressed men were very conservative with respect to street shoes and evening pumps, preferring the standard styles. "But in sport shoes," he added, "two-color combinations and combinations of different leathers are extremely popular, so that there is probably a much greater variety to be had than in women's shoes for women."

A Color Scheme Is an Economy in Season's Wardrobe

Panama pumps are first cut out of Florida cloth and this is then laid on a Panama hat of fine quality (since the coarser ones break) and used as a pattern. At one place on Fifth Avenue the interviewer was shown a beautiful pair of pumps in natural color. The clerk said, however, that this was only a model and must be made to order at \$35 a pair. He showed a charming pair in specially woven colored straw for \$11. The straw was in different colors, such as blue, green, tan or pink, braided together, so that the effect was of a tiny check composed of these shades.

Consider Middle Life

Today she is on the research staff of the Sears-Roebuck Agricultural Foundation, the contact between the foundation and nearly 19,000 farm women.

Sixteen Years Ago

Mrs. Puncke and her husband left their home, Amsterdam, Holland, to make their fortune in America. Eighteen brief months they spent in Chicago, and then, caught up in the enthusiasm for Alberta prairie land, they turned their few possessions into money and went homesteading.

Thirteen Years Ago

Thirteen years ago Mrs. Puncke, wife of her life, Mrs. Puncke, spent as a pioneer farm woman. And out of these years she is building herself a career. Sometimes as she sits at her desk in the tower of the Sears-Roebuck Building, from where her capable fingers reach so many homes a far-away look creeps into her eyes. She is thinking of the blue sky of Alberta, of herself, city-born and bred, learning to plow, to milk, to care for new little calves, to cut the sods with which she must build her own house, to go alone, and unafraid, with her lantern and her dog, over the hills to herd her cattle.

Women Do Not Wear Ridiculous Hats at Afternoon Tea

For the name of a recent dealer D. B. FISK & CO., Chicago

consider middle life. Today she is on

A Friend of Farm Women

TWO years ago, a farm wife, living in a sod hut on the Alberta prairie. Today a competent business woman, holding down a man-sized job in Chicago.

"When the farmers wrote in about

seed corn and potatoes, when their

wives asked about chickens and gar-

dens, I knew what they wanted," she

explained. "I began answering some

of these letters, and almost before I

knew it, I was in charge of corre-

spondence."

"How can you find out?" asked

Mr. Guard.

"Ask them," answered Mrs.

Puncke.

"Go ahead and see what you can

accomplish," said Mr. Guard, and

Mrs. Puncke went to work upon her

dream, a nation-wide survey of con-

ditions in farm homes.

The Survey

Each month she sends a brief post

card questionnaire to 1200 "observ-

ers," keen, capable farm women, ask-

ing simple questions about conditions

in a group of homes with which they

are personally acquainted.

How many have sinks, washing

machines, inside water supply? Do

they drive the family car? Do they

keep household accounts? Do they

call their flocks regularly? What do

they read? How many have radios?

What effect do they do with their spare

time?

The codified information is printed

in the Agricultural Index, publication

of the foundation, and a copy is sent

to every woman who has helped to

gather the figures, so she knows what

she is doing and why.

"You would be surprised if you

knew under what conditions farm

women, even in the prosperous com-

munities, are trying to live in their

families," says Mrs. Puncke. "About

67 per cent of them still carry

an outside well all the water they

use in the house. Fifteen per cent

are still doing the huge farm work

at the old washboard and only 16

per cent have hitched their washing

machines to the farm power plant. It

is strange, but they don't seem to

mind these inconveniences. They are

always hopeful that next season

things will be better."

But they do resent the long, hard

hours of work with so little social

life. Twelve per cent of my farm

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But there is a brighter side to farm

life. More than half of these valiant

women have learned to drive the

family car; radios have found their

way into almost one-fifth of the farm

homes; 25 per cent have made time in

their lives for community club work,

and 25 per cent belong to women's

clubs; more than half of them take a

woman's magazine, but books and

libraries are not so popular—45 per

cent of the farm homes have access to

the public library nearest them, but a scarce 15 per cent is making

use of it.

Letters and Radio Talks

The delightfully human side of

Mrs. Puncke's work lies in the letters

these women write to her. She

reaches across her desk and draws

from the pile a letter from a farm

woman in Lebanon County, Pa. It

breathe of spring. "We are sowing

seeds in the house and getting incuba-

tors ready; hatching will start

promptly. Quilting bees are busing

THE HOME-FORUM

Prophets of the American Promise

EVEN before the rise of Greek civilization, the eyes of ancient peoples turned westward beyond European shores with a persistent belief in some land fairer than men had ever known. Sometimes it was of an island named Atlantis, sometimes a whole continent of which they dreamed, and in later medieval times it became identified with the wondrous eastern limits of the mysterious Orient.

Whatever may be the probable or demonstrable causes which sent wave after wave of migration westward from Asia around the globe, the explanations of literal minded historians will not suffice. Economic motives are powerful, earth hunger is strong, and the desire to dominate and conquer. But so is the sheer longing for adventure, for the plunge into the new and unknown. Some day, perhaps, historians will try to assess the roles of human emotions in world movements. Perhaps they will take to heart even those dreams of humanity perceived by poetic insight into vague but no less powerful impulses taking shape only through millenniums and in the unconsciously evolving aspirations of untold millions. When that deeper interpretation of human events shall assume tones of authority, we shall try to delegitimize the present dominant attitude of the economic explanation of men's actions to its proper place.

♦ ♦ ♦

At first, through the period of exploration and earliest colonization of the sixteenth century, it was the romance of the strange phenomena of natural and human life that aroused the enthusiasm of Europeans. And those that looked with eyes filled with the dreams of the ages could see little but El Dorado and Fountains of Eternal Youth. In the following century, however, America suddenly became the land of refuge for Englishmen seeking political and religious liberty. They began the search for the epoch of fulfillment of some destiny in the New World. The destiny which in 1620 became suddenly formulated and which has become the faith of the American nation.

Not until the end of the following century, however, after the nation became an independent sovereign state, did the possibilities of new and greater cultural achievement on this continent become definitely envisaged. One of the first expressions of belief in such promise that I know was the commencement oration at Harvard in 1787. Inspired by a "theme so truly noble" if not "entirely novel," the speaker declared with patriotic pride that under the conditions of such "singular felicity, which separate the United States from the rest of the world, surely genius must be an exotic too delicate for our climate . . . or it cannot but flourish in a soil like ours."

For the first time in history, he affirmed, "in a country where men are born free and equal"—emancipated from the chains of despotism, the eagle genius is at last liberty to expand her vigorous wings . . . to build her nest among the stars." And he glowingly prophesied "the not far distant era, when the United States of America, the asylum

of liberty . . . shall become the nursery of Genius, the seat of the Muses, the Athens of the age, and the admiration of the world."

For half a century after this ardent and appealing pronouncement no challenging voice was lifted to arouse the new nation to original achievement. Almost with impunity could Sydney Smith ask his famous questions:

"In the four quarters of the globe, who reads an American book? or looks at an American play? or looks at an American picture or statue?" Then as if to answer our greatest American writers did begin to give the world books to read. More than that, three of the greatest of these became the eloquent spokesmen of America's new cultural promise.

These three hardly need to be named. It was Emerson, of course, who led the way with that matchless address on "The American Scholar." Given as it was before the Phi Beta Kappa Society at Harvard, one might naturally assume that it would possess chiefly academic interest. But our knowledge of the orator dispels any such assumption. The world knows that on that memorable day of Aug. 31, 1837, before the enthralled audience in Appleton Chapel he spoke such a message of inspiration to American youth as has never been uttered before or since that hour.

"We have listened too long to the courtly Muses of Europe," he said. "In yourself is the law of all nature. . . . It is for you to know all; it is for you to dare all."

In more picturesque and definite manner did Thoreau voice the cultural challenge to his fellow-countrymen. After quoting several passages from foreign travelers descanting on the vast scale with which nature produces on this continent, he says:

"If the heavens of America appear infinitely higher, and the stars brighter, I trust that these facts are symbolic of the height to which the philosophy and poetry and religion of her inhabitants may, one day soar. At length, perchance, the immaterial heaven will appear as much higher to the American mind, and the aspirations that star it as much brighter.

I trust that we shall be more imaginative, that our thoughts will be clearer, fresher, and more ethereal, as our sky—our understanding more comprehensive and broader, like our plains,—our intellect generally on a grander scale, like our thunder and lightning, our rivers and mountains and forests,—and our hearts shall even correspond in breadth and depth and grandeur to our inland seas. . . . Else to what end does the world go on, and why was America discovered?

♦ ♦ ♦

To Americans I hardly need to say,—

Westward the star of empire takes its way.'

As a true patriot, I should be ashamed to think that Adam in paradise was more favorably situated on the whole than the backwoodsman in this country."

It was Walt Whitman, however, who strangely enough most fully and definitely specified the democratic vistas" which should prove the peculiar achievement of American literature. The originality and driving force of the prose essay in the volume "Democratic Vistas" are known by all too few, and I should like to quote in extenso from them. But I must be content with one of the most condensed and significant passages.

"America demands a poetry that is bold, modern, and all-surrounding and kosmical, as she is herself. . . . It must bend its vision toward the future more than the past. Like America, it must extricate itself from even the greatest models of the past, and, while courteous to them, must have entire faith in itself and the products of its own democratic spirit only. . . . Long enough have the People been listening to poems in which common humanity, deferential, bends low, humiliated, acknowledging superiors. But America listens to no such poems. Erect, inflated, and full of self-esteeming we the chant. . . . In the prophetic literature of these States . . . nature, true nature, and the true idea of nature, long absent, must, above all, become fully restored, enlarged, and must furnish the pervading atmosphere to poems, and the test of all high literary and aesthetic compositions.

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An Open Letter to Mr. Lee Shubert

By J. T. GREEN

London, July 23
SIR: On leaving London you are reported to have said:

A few years ago we came here for our successes. Now you come to us. Thirty years ago I should have been in London at least twice in three days real dramatic successes there would have had to take back 10 or 12 plays a year. Where are the Barries, the Plinors, the Henry Arthur Joneses, the Haddon Chambres, the Cartons, and the Wilders? The Shubert firm has to find audiences for 600 theaters in the United States, and I have bought only four plays from England.

Four plays—it is indeed a poor harvest, but, I wonder, have you rightly surveyed the field? You refer to Charles Frohman and his annual crop. But Frohman, as astute a manager as ever lived, did not see with his own eyes what was to be seen in the London theaters; he had a able reader ever on the alert, who perused every manuscript sent in, reported thereon and had carte blanche to pay a sum on account of royalties on any play that he deemed suitable for the American theater.

A Well-Filled Storehouse
The result was a well-filled storehouse, stocked with plays, many of which went to America before the London manager had a chance to lay his hand on them. Frohman's reader even went so far as to nail the work of well-known authors to the counter when it was in embryo—in other words, he purchased the scenario when he fancied the story and let the author work it out at his leisure. He was omnivorous, was Charles Frohman; he bought plays in the manner of a monopolist. He would rather lock up capital than let the goods go into the hands of the competition. Whatever may have been said about his régime, there is no question that it acted with stimulating power on the productiveness of the English playwrights.

Now, sir, may I ask you with due deference, are your connections in London so well organized that you are completely au courant with the English movement? Have you, during your visit, cast your eye beyond the theaters of the center? Have you followed the Sunday societies and seen a title of their output? Have you gone to the "Q." where every week a new play is put to the test, and in less than six months, nine works have been adopted by West End theaters after a trial? Have you a watchdog in the provinces—in Birmingham, in Liverpool, in the other big cities which have awakened to the establishment of a new repertory in independent London? Have you heard of and perused the works that are published every month by the house of Benn? Do you follow the activities of other publishers who have latterly discovered that there is a large public interested in plays in book form? If so, it is not only incidental. I say it is impossible that you should have found only four plays worth taking to America.

New Playwrights in Plenty
Nor is it fair to the younger generation to flout the names of past masters—some happily still with us and on the active list—and to ignore what the new men are doing. I could reel off 20 names, without straining the point, of young authors in the full tide of their productivity, whose

Science Monitor, Percy Allen, C. F. Armstrong and myself, the mission to say 10 plays for you, suitable to your wide sphere, we would in six months reverse your judgment on "the sterility" of British dramatists. Of course none of us could guarantee that these plays would be monetary successes—the man may never live who can foretell the fate of plays—but we may prove to you that we could equal the vaunted record of 30 years ago.

It is up to you, if the proposal comes upon you, to make the necessary arrangements for its realization. I, for one, am willing to serve in the interest of the good cause, and I feel convinced that my colleagues will not only share my views, but be as eager as I to vindicate the répute of the British dramatist in America.

say that if you were to entrust to the three London critics of The Christian



Photograph by Muray Studios, New York
MARGO GILLMORE
Who is to Be a Member of the Theater Guild's Repertory Company, New York,
Next Season.

"Ask Beccles"

Special from Monitor Bureau

London, July 20
AT THE "Q" Theater, "Ask Beccles," by Cyril Campion and Edward Dignon, Producer, Reginald Bach. The cast: Percy Cranford..... Scott Getty Sir Roger..... Frederick Maynes Sir James Holforth..... Robert English Marion..... Barbara Hoff Sir Frederick Boyne..... Eric Maturin Alice.... Ethel Martin Bakki..... Charles Wade Inspector Daniel..... Victor Lewison Mathew Blaze..... Lewin Mannerin Raffles. He is one of those attractive

"crooks" who, let us hope, occur more frequently on the stage than they do off. Of course he gets the sympathy of the audience, the heroine and everybody else, and being as adept at restoring things in the end as he was at stealing in the beginning, the only things he never really gets are his full deserts.

Beccles is an attractive, well-informed young man, who runs an office in the city as consultant and adviser on anything and everything, and combines this with a light-fingered skin which enables him easily to rob his clients and help himself ostentatiously helping them. His clients are an ignorant, callous, unsuspicious lot, or they would certainly be more suspicious at the very first sight of this office as we in the audience undoubtedly were. The first thing one noticed after the curtain rose on that scene was a huge safe door, which looked exactly what it was, namely a secret exit disguised as something else. One's suspicions were further aroused by a mysterious confidential native clerk with steady tread and furtive manner, and a general air of habitual eavesdropping. However, these obvious and well-worn devices wear well, and, if cleverly handled, work well. In "Ask Beccles" they were handled extremely well. The play is cleverly written along straightforward, orthodox lines, which only goes to prove that old-fashioned methods can be as effective as new, if one knows how to use them—which the authors of "Beccles" emphatically do.

As a capital evening's entertainment and thoroughly good play of a kind more calculated to rest than to rouse one's mental faculties, "Ask Beccles" can be safely recommended. The play should enjoy a large measure of success when it moves into regular "theater-land," as it is, therefore, always impressed pantomimically ahead of the sound.

The Vitaphone is a remarkable instrument as far as it goes, but convincing pictures that seem to talk will probably result from some entirely different course of experiment.

F. L. S.

British Stage Notes

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—On Oct. 6 the new musical play by Arthur Wimperis and Albert Szirmai will have its premiere in London. The libretto is translated from the Hungarian.

Arthur Bourchier intends to tour with "At the Villa Rose" and to revive it at the Strand Théâtre on his return to London.

The Co-optimists, after their visit to Paris, where they scored a success, will present their new program at His Majesty's, London, about Aug. 23.

A dramatic version of the novel, "The Constant Nymph," by Margaret Kennedy, will be produced this autumn.

Jack Hulbert and Cicely Courtneidge, who have returned to London from the United States, where they have been playing in the review, "By the Way," are putting it on at the Safety after a short run in Manchester.

The picture, "Don Juan," with John Barrymore in the title rôle, has not much to recommend it beyond some beautiful stage settings. The director and general treatment are in the main crude.

Best Device to Date

The Vitaphone is not final by any means, but it is the best device of

"Mantrap"

HOLLYWOOD, Calif., July 26
(Special Correspondence) — Metropolitan Theater (Los Angeles)—"Mantrap," a motion picture adapted by Adelade Hellstrom from the story by Sinclair Lewis, directed by Victor Fleming for Paramount.

Unfamiliarity with the printed page makes it impossible to tell just how far the screen version of "Mantrap" falls off from the book, but as it stands recorded on the celluloid, there is little in it to marvel at one way or another. Presumably the study of a flirtatious young manicurist incongruously married to a Canadian woodsman of twice her years, "Mantrap" appears little else than a studied attempt to increase Clara Bow's chances for full stardom. This vivacious young actress has given the lion's share of the picture, and she makes full use of her many opportunities, albeit there is little in her actions today that has not been recorded again and again on the screen. Miss Bow is so much the one-part type of actress that it is difficult to picture her in a role requiring special characterization.

Ernest Torrence seems sadly miscast as the woodsman, and without the necessary element of plausibility brought out in these two leading parts, "Mantrap" fails to the ground inert and improbable. Percy Marmont is given a side rôle, one that offers little chance for definite or sympathetic characterization.

The story is filled with forced situations, and the titling has been accomplished with as little regard for mood and atmosphere as any picture seen this good while. Mr. Fleming has done what he could with the material at hand, and in the beginning has touched up his action with a bit of Germanized impressionism that, while amusing and effective in itself, is distinctly out of place in a picture with as little sense of "tempo" as "Mantrap."

R. F.



The Bee Meets the Rose Beetle: A Scene From "The Bee Maya and Her Adventures."

Plays With a Message

Special from Monitor Bureau

London, June 29

A PLAY was produced in London last season, advertised as "A Play With a Message." Now there is not necessarily anything wrong with a play with a message, but in this instance there was: for, as often happens, we got the message without the play. We could scarcely fail to get it; it was dinned into our ears, flashed before our eyes, and poured out in a stream of undramatic talk for nearly three hours. But there was no play, and that made one doubtful of the capabilities of the messenger, and prejudiced toward his message.

In the theater, as has been discovered and said by many others besides Hamlet, "the play's the thing." Whatever the dramatist's message, however inspired by an ideal he may be, however eager to pass the good news on to others, if it is not passed in the form of a play his duty is to act it out plain. If one were sending precious missives to a friend one would at least see that it was securely packed, and that there were no holes in the packing through which it could be lost. But often the senders of messages, when they are playrights, ignore this precaution.

Play the Main Attraction
The fact that large fortunes have sometimes been made by plays with messages takes perhaps a larger place in dramatists' ambition than they are aware of. But in successful cases the success was generally owing to the play rather than the message. The play was always the main attraction, and made the message with the character that utters it rather than with the author himself.

More Than One Thought Needed

It does not do—though it is sometimes done—for characters in a play to be simply mouthpieces of the author. When selecting the manner of character to give his message to the world the author must be sure it is the right person to deliver it, the sort of character that would be associated with it.

Another trap into which the inexperienced and unwary messenger-dramatist is apt to fall, is that of making all his characters voice his message and share his thoughts—or more often his thought. He is too apt to possess, and to be possessed by, on thought, and in consequence his characters lack variety. His play rather resembles a picture, one of those representing a group of people concentrated upon some interesting object—a kite, for instance. Now one thought will no more make a play than one swallow will make a summer.

The live play fairly bristles with thoughts, and the author who possesses plenty will do better than he who is possessed by only one.

Moreover, it is doubtful if anyone can write a good play while under the stress of deep feeling. When the woman suffrage agitation was at its height the present writer read a play by an ardent devotee, in which all the characters were equally ardent in the cause. They made a lot of noise, but not much of a play, though there was plenty of good material for one—more than enough in fact, as is usually the case with novices. This author was asked to rewrite his play, introducing a few anti-suffragists and allowing us to hear both sides of the question. She refused, saying she felt too deeply on the other point of view than the right one!

But playwriting requires an impartial, level-headed, cool outlook and insight; and one who is burning with a message, bursting with a thought is probably in no fit condition to write a play.

C. F. A.

A certain nobleman is reported to have said that he did not know if he could play the violin, never having tried. The playwriting tyro, who, because he has something to say, thinks he is qualified to say it in play form, is often guilty of the same placidness. Nearly everybody seems to think that anybody can write a play. Why this should be so it is difficult to say except that perhaps the wish is father to the thought. In an extended experience as a professional play-reader the writer has known even cabinet ministers to make this mistake, to say nothing of prominent business men, who one would suppose would be the first to realize that no one is paid the large sums which are the reward of successful dramatists for doing what nobody can do.

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So the first thing the messenger-dramatist has to do is to learn to write a play, and if he can do that, his message can be trusted to take care of itself. But if he keeps the message too prominently and continually before his eyes he will find himself not writing a play but composing a brief.

All Have Messages

Of course, all great dramatists—all great artists of any kind—have messages to deliver of some sort or other. One cannot write truly of life without writing of life's messages. Of modern dramatists, undoubtedly Bernard Shaw is an incomparable messenger. But when writing plays he is generally art first and messenger after, and many hold the opinion that his splendid art will remain long after many of his messages have been tried and found wanting.

The present writer once heard a well-known actor lecture on Shakespeare as a moralist. It was a disappointing experience. Had the lecturer been a greater authority on drama than on morals, he made

exactly the mistake the moralist makes when he tries to write a play. The moralist thinks he is a drama, but from then on the Oppenheim hair too swift and melodramatic sequences, gets the upper hand, and whatever of sentiment and suspense has been worked up promptly flies out the window. May McAvoy, Gardner James and Willard Louis are the trio of questers for fame and fortune, while Vera Lewis, Louise Fazenda, Dewitt Jennings, Holmes Herbert and Frank Butler are the other members of the cast.

At one point, Mr. Blackton has yielded to the present vogue for impressionistic photographic treatment, and records Miss McAvoy's experiences in facing the footlights on an opening night, in that kaleidoscopic way which the German directors have developed to such advantage. For the most part, however, "The Passionate Quest" remains undistinguished by any particular charm or condition, but it will doubtless serve to entertain.

R. F.

work, the boy has even less success in his literary pursuits, and the man makes exceedingly good through unscrupulous means. So far as good for the Blackton part of the picture; but from then on the Oppenheim hair too swift and melodramatic sequences, gets the upper hand, and whatever of sentiment and suspense has been worked up promptly flies out the window. May McAvoy, Gardner James and Willard Louis are the trio of questers for fame and fortune, while Vera Lewis, Louise Fazenda, Dewitt Jennings, Holmes Herbert and Frank Butler are the other members of the cast.

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R. F.

Foreign Films in London

Special from Monitor Bureau

London, July 28

A great many more foreign films are to be seen in the English cinemas today than ever before. It is no longer only the best and biggest of each country's popular films that come over, the ordinary undistinguished feature films that are thriving and unobtrusively finding a place in the English programme. Most curious of all, among these are comedies. It is accepted knowledge that one nation's humor is another's horror; and the great European films that have had Anglo-Saxon appreciation have been almost entirely tragedied up to now. So the change is significant, even if its roots lie only in a change of salesmanship rather than showmanship.

In the ordinary unadventurous London picture-palaces four unpretentious foreign films have appeared in the programs during the last two weeks. Three of these are comedies. Margita Alfvén, who plays a merry part in a Dutch comedy called "Miss Alfvén," is new to the English audience, and too anxious to be like the Americans to bring foreign flavor into the comedy she plays in. It is a delightful moment when a giant hornet seizes her and carries her off to his prison. There she learned by chance of the coming attack on the bees which the hornets had carefully planned. How could she warn her people? Watching her encounter with the hornet sentry, her long wild flight to be in time, and the subsequent battle when the hornets arrived, one realizes what beauty a film can achieve; perhaps, too, something of the difficulties which must have attended the filming.

But if the difficulties were great, the artistic triumph is more complete. The dragon-fly pool, the opening of a rose, and the glint of sunshine on flower and meadow give the impression of actuality. To portray the light touch of a Bonsels, to poise to the screen, and to give back to the children their own dreams of fairyland, is to have achieved no mean victory. And that is what the Maya film has done.

"The Ramblers" has been selected as the title of the new musical show in which Clark and McCullough and Marie Saxon will be presented by Philip Goodman.

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SCHOOL LEAVING AGE IS RAISED

Experiment Tried in England With Gratifying Results

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Educators in Britain are interested just now in the results of an experiment which is being tried in connection with the school leaving age. Two local authorities in England and Wales, out of over 300, have raised the school leaving age to 15, which is a year older than the age for the rest of the country. One of these two authorities, East Suffolk, has now issued a report on the first year of working of the scheme. It may be said at the outset that the results have thoroughly justified the change.

The Suffolk by-law does not insist on every child without exception staying on till the higher leaving age; it allows children who can show that they are entering "beneficial employment" to leave after the age of 14. But the authority insists on the employment being really beneficial, and will not allow children to enter "blind-alley" occupations. This, in itself, is regarded as a considerable gain and is generally welcomed. As the majority of the parents of the children in East Suffolk are farm workers earning a wage of only 35s. a week or less it has been practically impossible to refuse genuine applications for exemption without inflicting hardship upon parents who find it difficult to maintain children of that age. But despite that fact a great number of the children have stayed in the schools.

The authority is gratified that the experiment has caused the locality no extra expense. East Suffolk has ample accommodation in its schools, and owing to the average number of children taken by a teacher being low, the extra children have only involved the appointment of two extra teachers. The additional cost of supplying books and apparatus on a liberal scale, as well as the two teachers' salaries has not involved any additional expense to the rates, the increased government grant on an increased average attendance having entirely provided for this expenditure.

Satisfaction with the first year's working of the change has been expressed by the authority. The teachers have applied themselves enthusiastically to an extended and broadened curriculum which has been so designed as to relate the last period of the child's life to his environment and probable future career, without giving merely vocational training. The educational advantage has been great. In many schools

General Classified

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See our advertisement on another page of this issue

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The Diagram of the Foot Fitter showing the Outline of Comfort.

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BETTY'S RESTAURANT

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, AUGUST 10, 1926

PUBLISHED BY
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EDITORIALS

Some rather interesting revelations concerning the methods of municipal politics, were made in the course of the investigation into expenditures in Chicago in the recent senatorial primary contest. Many of the newspapers outside of Chicago, in seizing on what they have thought to be the high spots in the testimony, seem to have missed one very illuminating bit of evidence. They have given great attention to the fact that the head of a great public service corporation gave something more than \$150,000 to advance the candidacy of a man who was chairman of the board which regulates public service corporations. They have found a certain amount of humor in the fact that the same magnate gave \$15,000 to the Democratic candidate for the same office, thus casting, as the old phrase goes, an anchor to the windward. They have laid stress upon the admitted employment of gunmen and thugs, and on the political trades by which eminent Chicago politicians are promised future preference in return for immediate services.

The testimony of one typical ward boss has been given wide currency, or at least part of it. He declared himself to be the Republican organization in his ward. Six members of his family were on the pay roll. All office holders were either relatives or personal friends. In all something like \$250,000 a year of public money was paid out to his appointees, who in turn kept the organization operative. All of this has been commented upon in earnest and scholarly editorials as indicative of the sinfulness of organized politics; and indeed it does indicate strikingly the existence of the profession of politics, supported by public office, and pursued for private profit.

And yet part of this statesman's testimony, which seems to us of even greater importance, has been very generally ignored. In a voluntary statement this ward leader said:

I have lived in the same neighborhood forty-three years and have been in politics there for thirty-five years. The ward is cosmopolitan, what they call the melting pot. We have Jews, Russians, Croatians, Lithuanians, Germans, Irish, and colored. They are not very prosperous and need our help a little. If it is not one thing, it is another. We are helping people twenty-four hours a day and 365 days a year, and when a primary or election comes around, I generally print a specimen ballot for our group and naturally we get pretty near a unanimous vote from the Republicans. My committed men and their assistants mingle with the people every day.

My people are working people. Sometimes they are summoned as jurors and they cannot afford to lose their jobs. I may go to the judge and ask him to excuse such people. I get them a lot of peddlers' permits free of charge so they can make a dollar or a dollar-and-a-half a day.

They don't get into trouble; haven't time; but when some of them are arrested for disorderly conduct in a clothesline fight, I get them a bond and ask a lawyer friend to defend them.

It is apparent that whatever their attitude may have been toward the public service from which they drew their salaries, this local boss and his lieutenants saw clearly the necessity, the duty in fact, of rendering real service to the people of the ward in which they conducted their operations. To those who supported them with votes and efforts they stood in a sense as the nearest and most influential friends. They helped in every direction; from getting a man out of trouble to getting him a small job. They were benevolent despots, without allowing their despotism to become too apparent. If they plundered the public treasury by drawing salaries for work which they neglected—and it is by no means necessary that this should be the case—they nevertheless served their neighbors as no other agency could.

This is one of the reasons why professional politicians hold their grip, while reformers seldom outlast the temporary reform wave. This fact has been demonstrated by the persistence of Tammany in New York, despite occasional interruptions by reform administrations. And it would be neither fair nor true to say that these neighborly services were dictated wholly by self-interest, or were part of a definite program of self-seeking. The most successful politician renders them freely and sincerely, enjoying the task which he has set for himself. If it were not so, he would not be a successful politician, and it is because they are seldom animated by this same spirit of neighborliness and good fellowship that the average reformers are seldom able long to cope with their enemies, the "gangsters."

Canada has wonderful fishery resources, but the Canadian people eat comparatively few fresh fish. Many of the fish caught off the shores of Canada are shipped to the United States. On the Pacific coast, where salmon are plentiful, Asiatic labor is largely employed. There is a prosperous cannery industry, but there are few fishing villages like the picturesque communities which dot the shores of the Maritime Provinces. For the purpose of promoting contented home life, it is desirable that the inshore fishing industry should be encouraged. In the fishing communities where the toilers of the sea can come home before sunset, they find time to cultivate gardens. Many keep cows and poultry, and otherwise make themselves economically independent. They give employment to tradesmen and artisans. Churches are established and schools, and the social amenities of country life are made possible. But in recent years thousands of the younger people have left the fishing villages.

As part of the evidence submitted before the royal commission which is inquiring into Maritime Province problems at present, proposals for the improvement of the marketing of Canadian fish in Canada seem to merit special consideration. It is submitted that an increased sale of Canadian fish in the home market would stimulate industry in the fishing communities and improve commercial conditions in general. It should be quite feasible greatly to increase the sale of fish in the inland provinces, but one first requirement is to improve the transportation service and other facilities of distribution.

Marketing Fish in Canada

The successful growth of cotton in far-western American territory is another instance of the changes in production that have been brought about through movements of population. While it has been known for a long time that cotton could be grown in certain areas of California, Arizona, and other regions lying north or west of what was regarded as the cotton belt, the lack of sufficient labor for cultivating and picking the crop was a barrier to the extensive development of the industry. Other products of the soil could be marketed by the aid of modern machine methods with a smaller number of farm laborers, and in the case of what might be termed artificial industries, dependent upon protection against foreign competition, the higher prices received were presumed to compensate for the higher wages paid. Lacking any such artificial

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

aid for maintaining prices, the prospects for cultivating cotton, in view of labor conditions, did not appear promising.

Within the past ten years the situation, so far as the labor supply is concerned, has been materially changed by the migration northward of large numbers of Mexicans. Strong, hardy, and accustomed to outdoor manual labor, these immigrants are highly efficient farm workers, and have quickly found employment in variety of agricultural pursuits. With their assistance the problem of farm labor has been partially solved, and one result has been a marked increase in cotton cultivation. Not only in the Imperial Valley but in other regions of California, cotton of fine quality is being grown, and so far seems to have escaped the destructive agencies that have caused so much trouble in the old cotton belt. Arizona interests are also planning extensive cotton developments, and are endeavoring to arrange for bringing a large number of immigrants from Porto Rico to work in the cotton fields.

With this extension of cotton growing westward has come the establishment of new cotton manufacturing industries. Several large concerns are already operating in California, and other mills are contemplated. The outcome may be that a considerable part of the cotton-weaving industry will be transferred to the Pacific coast states.

Though the navigating of the narrow strip of water dividing England from France by means of swimming is never likely to become a popular sport, the fact that since August, 1923, four contestants for the honor of achieving this remarkable feat should have met with success after so many others had failed in years previous constitutes in itself a noteworthy accomplishment. And the fact that the latest of these swimmers should have been a young woman of but nineteen summers represents a still more interesting commentary upon the extraordinary standard of achievement that is being attained these days in the realm of sport, as well as in other lines of activity.

That the successful conqueror of the English Channel should have in this instance broken all records gives indication further that the formerly believed impossible is rapidly yielding up its hold and that the hitherto almost unconquerable is becoming fast the vanquished servant of man. And that it was an American girl who so brilliantly established her status, as among the greatest of swimmers that the world has ever known, in crossing this difficult passage of water has forged one more link in that Anglo-American friendship chain which cannot be forged too strongly or too well. The facts of Miss Gertrude Ederle's swim have been given world-wide advertisement, so that they do not need rehearsal here. It is sufficient to say that her achievement has provided ample proof that she has an abundance of determination and ambition that would make for success in almost any line of endeavor.

It is true that in this instance, as in many other phases of human experience, certain factors are at work which seem in one case to favor and in another to hinder those striving to attain success. The tides appear to be beyond accurate calculation, and Miss Ederle was fortunate in catching them more satisfactorily than most of the previous contestants for this honor. Hollein, for example, who established an endurance record of fifty-two miles on the Thames, has tried times almost without number, always to meet defeat. Wolfe, one of the strongest of the swimmers, was forced to give up when less than 1000 yards from the French coast, owing to the tricks of the tide. Burgess, who was the second person to master the Channel, made the attempt nineteen times before he was successful, and at least on one occasion was within hailing distance of his goal. And it is well to recall that only a week or so before Miss Ederle's successful venture, another American woman, Miss Clarabelle Barrett, was turned back after having made a struggle that failed of success by only a narrow margin.

Meanwhile, however, it is reported that Henry F. Sullivan, the first American to emulate Captain Webb'sfeat of 1875, is now practicing for an attempt to swim the Irish Sea, a distance of eighty miles. No matter how remarkable appear to be the accomplishments of humanity today there is always evident the effort to achieve even greater results.

Editorial Notes

While doubtless the explorers, under the command of George M. Dyott, who have just started for the River of Doubt, in Argentina, which was discovered by Theodore Roosevelt in 1914, in the hope of traveling down it, may experience some hardships, they should find ample compensation in the adventures they are bound to encounter. Commander Dyott stated, indeed, that he hoped to discover many unique tribes of Indians which would add to the knowledge of the continent's aborigines. The trip is to require two years, and the party is equipped with motion picture apparatus, with which it hopes to make a complete pictorial record. It may be recalled that the pictures taken by Mr. Roosevelt were lost when a boat overturned in the rapids. If this expedition is successful, it will be the first time since it was discovered that the Rio Teodoro, as it is often called, has been thoroughly explored.

Graced with an attractive cover design of a girl in a flower-decked kimono, the *Osaka Asahi* English supplement, published in Japan, has just made its appearance. Although primarily industrial and commercial, the number deals with political and international movements, education, the fine arts, sport, the radio and the cinema, stageland, finance, mining and the numerous other activities into which the Nation has thrown itself with unexampled vigor in recent times. It is an excellent supplement, from an editorial standpoint, and carries the endorsement of the political and diplomatic leaders of the land. The *Osaka Asahi* is to be congratulated on its effort to make "present-day Japan" better known.

Cotton Goes West

aid for maintaining prices, the prospects for cultivating cotton, in view of labor conditions, did not appear promising.

Reveries on a Midsummer Day

ONE MIGHT say, a hot day in July or August is no time for reveries, yet there is something about this kind of day that deserves praise; the dawn of a summer's day is so instinct with peaceful charm; the cool freshness at that hour gives all the more pleasure because of the subtle and unmistakable signs of coming heat and glare—the cloudless sky, rimmed by a slightly rosy haze; the very eagerness of the leaves, withered by yesterday's sun, to make the most of the dewy curse; the distant whistle of Bob White. We realize that the time is short; we take the mighty drafts of loveliness; and then, presently grates on our ear the rattle of the wheat fields, one of the best places in it.

We like best, though, to bind on the hill, where the wheat has been sown between the ancient, gnarled apple trees of a scattered orchard. Here the machines cannot be used, and three tall, broad-backed farm hands are cutting the wheat with rhythmic sweeps of their big scythes.

They pause, ever and anon, to whet the blade with short, quick strokes of the scythe stone, which was thrust in their tall boot-tops. How the music of the grinding ring comes back to one, and with what haunting suggestions of the rich, dry smell which the ripe grain gives forth, of the crushed pennyroyal lying at one's elbow during the short respite, and the sweeter fragrance of the mint bed surrounding a spring by the roots of a great apple tree!

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We do not go to the house for dinner, for today is the last of the wheat cutting, and everyone is anxious to make a clean finish before nightfall. It is under a great spreading oak, by the side of a clear spring, that we camp out, and an emissary of the cool drives from the farmhouse far off on the hill. This man gives us two great tin pails, one of delicious fresh buttermilk, the other containing a savory stew of mammoth proportions; and there are sandwiches and biscuits, and for dessert a huge blackberry pie. It is a great feast, and one thing tastes just as good as another—than which no man could say more in this instance.

We listen to the marvelous tales of what cradlers and binders did in the old days when machines had not come to be used. As John tells us all this, we rest. One of the boys climbs into an old apple tree and finds in a dry hole piercing a broken branch a bristling, clawed old flicker. She has laid six beautiful eggs, of the finest ivory finish; her handsome mate, with blood-red crest, polka-dot waistcoat and golden-yellow wings flies desperately about the edge of the forest, fearful over the invasion of his home.

When one o'clock comes, we attack the tall wheat captain again with a vim that secures the last sheaf in its shock when it is yet two hours before our late midsummer supper. We would gather in a group and give a great hurrah, but we have other things in mind, and every boy now breaks into a race for the one spot he has been thinking of for the past hour—the swimming hole.

Off we hurry to the "run," a mile distant. The tall hickories and pin oaks and chestnuts of a dark forest tower above it on one side, so close to the bank that already the "run" is shaded to its middle. In less time than you could believe, our clothes are off, a double handful of water is dashed into each face, and then—kerplunk! kerplunk! Like so many frogs we dive into the delicious water, and come up from the invigorating coolness sputtering, and blowing, and breathless with enjoyment.

Is as much enjoyment ever felt in any other moment as in that one when, after a midsummer day of sturdy work, one lolls in the sparkling waters of the dear old creek, and swims mighty races, and fights desperate water battles? Or let us scull quietly off up the "run" to take a natural shower bath from the spring that trickles down in a hundred little ice-cold streams through the mint and moss that carpet the high bank.

Although we have been "in" for half an hour, a host of derision greets the school bell when it solemnly declares in the distance that only a few minutes are left before supper. But it must be obeyed; on go the overalls and off we tramp, hungry, and weary, and happy, and almost clean, while the sun is leaving, and the air is again taking on the sweet, cool tone of evening. Our way lies by the dark, looming barn, and as we pass we can hear the cows chewing the cud, and the horses stamping contentedly and nuzzling around in their bins to find the last taste of their evening snack of meal and oats.

J. A. W.

The World's Great Capitals: The Week in Paris

PARIS
THE final stages of construction of the Canadian Pavilion for students are nearly completed. The pavilion stands by the University Students' Village on the site of the old fortifications near the Park Montsouris. Turning the fortifications into a home for students is like turning swords into plowshares. The hotel will accommodate fifty Canadians who are preparing for the teaching profession. By the autumn it is hoped everything will be in readiness for the prospective tenants, and perhaps the Prince of Wales will perform the opening ceremony. Over two hundred French students are already installed and the Belgian section is nearly finished. Young men and women of other nationalities will soon find a home here.

A sports and recreation grounds is being planned, and generally what was once a squall area will be beautified.

Robert Fulton Logan, one of the most interesting American painters and etchers working in Paris, has been elected a member of the Salons de la National des Beaux-Arts, of which Forain is the president. He has exhibited six paintings and etchings of places and personages of New England. He is the third American etcher to be thus elected. The other two are Herman A. Webster and Arthur W. Heintzelman. British etchers in the society are Hedley Fitton and Frank Brangwyn.

The Paris correspondent of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR has become the national representative on the organization known as the Salons du Franc. The idea which was put forward by Rolf de Maré, the director of the Champs-Elysées Theater, is to invite the leading artists of various countries, including the United States, England, Spain, Italy, Sweden and the South American republics, to contribute a picture. These pictures will be shown in the autumn, and at the end of the exhibition will be sold by auction for the benefit of the frane. Naturally the appeal is made to artists who have had or have connections with France and who feel gratitude to Paris for the knowledge they have there acquired. Maurice de Waleffe, the distinguished writer, is president of the committee, the Salons du Franc, which has its headquarters at the Théâtre des Champs-Elysées, Avenue Montaigne, Paris.

Memories of the Chat Noir are recalled by the publication of the Souvenirs of the famous Academician Maurice Donnay, who in his young days used to recite his poems in the Montmartre Cabaret, which was the best known of them all. Rodolphe Salis founded it in 1881, and some of the most famous painters and poets were grouped about him. It lasted for many years. It was here that Caran d'Ache made his Chinese shadows and the walls were decorated by Steinlein and Willette. The writers who declaimed their own works indulged in amusing pasquinades and satirical effusions. There was a real literary and artistic touch about all that was done, and foreign visitors as well as Paris society never failed to look in at the Chat Noir. It is now but a memory, though it has left many successors which have, on the whole, scarcely preserved the high standard and the tradition of the original establishment.

Sunday is a free day in the museums. The French, though they attend church, also go on that day in great crowds to the museums. Now it is found that foreigners often take advantage of the free day and tend to crowd

out French citizens. Therefore, a motion has been introduced demanding the payment of entrance fees on Sunday day by all visitors to the city. It is also objected that tourist agencies which bring hundreds of tourists to the museums in motorcars are thereby making money, while the city of Paris, which supports the museums, receives nothing. The difficulty, however, is to distinguish between foreigners and Frenchmen, for the French may properly object to the necessity of establishing their identity at the portals of the museums.

The Eiffel Tower is the principal personage in a cause célèbre. Every evening the Eiffel Tower sends out by radio a "spoken newspaper." The exploitation of this news-carrying was granted gratuitously by the postal administration to M. Maurice Privat. The society of lecturers and public speakers demands a fee, which M. Privat has refused. Fine points of law are involved, and the greatest interest is being taken in the case by newspaper men and by others whose work is being used. It is claimed that if radio is to enter into competition with professional writers and speakers, it should at any rate make proper compensation to them through their various organizations.

It is owing to the initiative of General Sherill, member of the administrative council of the University of New York, that courses in the history of art for American students who have won scholarships have been arranged at the Louvre under the title of Summer Fine Art School of the University of New York. The lectures are being delivered by French professors. They have been inaugurated in the presence of the American Ambassador, Myron T. Herrick, and of C. B. Alexander, rector of the University of New York.

Letters to the Editor

Brave communications are welcome, but the editor must remain responsible for the contents and be held responsible for any damage or loss resulting from the publication of any letter.

In Aid of Helpless Animals

To the Editor of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:
Now that a petition to bar vivisection is to be presented to the British Parliament, would it not be timely for all those who are trying to end this experiment at the expense of helpless animals to start a drive to appeal for a law to protect them? The situation at present is that new ways of torturing them are being invented, such as spraying their hearts in certain cases to increase pain, and, of course, in such instances the animals are not etherized.

Most of the experiments are made where an inspector cannot enter, and in the average cases inspectors, being human and humane, simply cannot stand seeing the suffering of the animals.

Moreover, a consensus of the best doctors is that these experiments have no practical value, but are conducted by surgeons who have cultivated a false sense of their worth which blinds them to the agony of their victims.

These are a few of the facts presented by the Anti-Vivisection Society, which has fought bravely for years to get a law made to rescue the animals, and should have the aid of the public, and would, I am sure, if the Monks, who have been such a staunch defender of the animals, would point out the way.

G. L. F.
New York, N. Y.